THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1931—VOL. XXIV, NO. 21

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

4 Events Show World Trends

Moratorium Passes the House

Basel Sees No Reparations

Austria Acquits Heimwehr

London Lands Largest Store

WORLD trends are reflected in four major events at the end of the final week before Christmas. There will be no great financial upset, as is shown by the House of Representatives approving the Hoover moratorium on all intergovernmental debts by a vote of 317 to 100. Germany can be forced to pay no reparations for two years, if at all, as is shown by the findings of the advisory committee at Basel. Austria is in danger of upheaval, as is shown by the acquittal of Leader Dr. Walter Pfrimer and seven Heimwehr members charged with treason, the Constitution being flouted at their trial. Great Britain is economically sound at heart, as is shown by the announcement of Gordon Selfridge that he will make his London store the world's largest, costing $25,000,000.

Skipping alphabetically through nations in the news here is the heart of history for the week:

AUSTRIA'S Parliament is urged by Premier Buresch to cancel all agreements between the Creditanstalt and its numerous employees and force the once powerful bank into new hands.

BULGARIA closes the State University temporarily because of rioting by the peaceful students in protest against their new professor Alexander Tsankoff, once unpeaceful Premier.

CANADA shows a favorable trade balance of $5,000,000 for eight months, says it will cling to the gold standard, makes a tariff pact with Brazil.

CHILE offers a fishing monopoly of the Juan Fernandez Islands for about $20,000,000 a year—which monopoly once meant almost existence itself to Robinson Crusoe and Man Friday.

CHINA sees Chiang Kai-shek resign as President at Nanking and head of the army, being succeeded by Lin Sen as Acting President, with Canton leaders joining in a central Government.

DENMARK suddenly takes to the highways on countless motorcycles, of English and American make.

EGYPT, with strong railroads and good irrigation systems, finds itself a creditor nation and able to weather a bad season for cotton.

FRANCE sees the Socialists set back in a tense week in the Chamber of Deputies and sends 30 business leaders to Berlin to discusss an improved commercial treaty with German leaders, forming Franco-German cartels.

GERMANY prepares for the Bruening horizontal cut in wages and prices, sees the Social Democrats check Adolf Hitler by backing Chancellor Bruening's program, and sees its big iron works fail.

GREAT BRITAIN considers halting all naval construction until after the Disarmament Conference, while endeavoring to have work resumed on the Cunard's gigantic passenger liner, and finds that $10,000,000 in gold is pouring in monthly from India.

INDIA expresses growing favor for the fruits of the London Round Table and sees the "No rent" campaign among farmers obstructed by the seizure of the paers of its leaders.

ITALY attacks unemployment, finding a November increase of 78,000 makes a total of 878,000 workers, 240,000 of whom are on the dole.

JAPAN goes off the gold standard, closes the stock exchange, and sees a new Cabinet formed under Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai.

MANCHURIA sees Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang resign as commander of the Peiping forces in favor of Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, but with Japanese General Honjo warning Chang to take the forces inside the Great Wall and indications of an attack on Chinchow.

NORWAY sees two main banks of Oslo go under a three months' moratorium, new money being asked to come in and take precedence over old.

ROUMANIA declares a moratorium on agricultural debts until Feb. 15, before whic time it expects to relieve needy farmers by tirning their indebtedness into long-term bonds.

RUSSIA'S COMMUNISTS announce a plan to increase production 36 per cent in 1932, pushing successively coal, metals, foods, transportation and municipal construction.

SPAIN sees Premier Manual Abana succeed, on the second try, in forming a Cabinet—without a Radical. But in Spain Radical is Conservative.

THE UNITED STATES sees the Democratic House of Representatives approve the Hoover moratorium by a substantial non-party vote, with indications that the Republican Senate will soon approve; while the President is bitterly attacked and vigorously defended; with the introduction in both House and Senate of bills to carry out the Administration financial and economic programs. Congressional resistance signifies to Europe that no great or immediate reduction of governmental war debts to the United States is to be expected.

THE WORLD in... it a good week, not a bad week. and ahead—is Christmas.

Heads Chinese Force Against Japanese

Wide World

GEN. CHANG TSO-HSIANG
Former Governor of Kirin, Who Succeeds Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as Commander in Manchuria.

Tokyo Orders Move to Oust Chang's Army

Ultimatum Reported to Have Demanded Withdrawal Within Great Wall

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 19 — The press understands that the War Office has instructed Gen. Shigeru Honjo to send an emissary to Chinchow notifying Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, commander of the Chinese forces in Manchuria, that his troops must be withdrawn inside the Great Wall within a week, otherwise the Japanese will take forcible action in accordance with yesterday's War Office statement. Simultaneously the legation at Peiping is serving a similar ultimatum upon Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters.

It is believed that General Honjo's emissary will reach Chinchow early next week demanding immediate declaration of Chinese intentions. In the event of Gen. Jung Chen, the Chinese commander, refusing or procrastinating, a general Japanese advance is likely, the army following the same procedure as was used with regard to Gen. Ma Chan-shan in Heilungkiang. The vernacular press believes that ejection or withdrawal of all Marshal Chang's troops from Manchuria will be accomplished before the end of the month.

The army continued active in many parts today, occupying the walled city of Huaite, near Changchun, after 48 hours of fighting in which there were numerous casualties. The Japanese captured 16 guns and other munitions.

There have been a number of engagements in the vicinity of Hsinminfu, the Japanese disposing of various groups of semibandits, said to be operating under instructions from Chinchow.

Following a long conference with Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, Japanese Premier, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Chiang Tso-pin, departed tonight for Nanking ostensibly to participate in the coming Kuomintang plenary sessions. Press speculation regarding Mr. Chiang's conversations with Mr. Inukai sees the possibility of a reorganized Nanking régime, which would mean that China would probably consent to enter into direct negotiations with Japan early next year.

Competent authorities deny reports circulated in America that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has presented a new communication to the Foreign Office expressing concern regarding Manchurian developments. The Monitor correspondent learns that Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador, has not visited the Foreign Office during the past week. Officials describe the London Daily Telegraph story regarding a secret agreement between Tokyo and Moscow for the division of Manchuria as too absurd for comment.

Foreign military attachés believe that potential Russo-Japanese tension is likely to be continued indefinitely, some openly declaring that the seeds of a new Russo-Japanese war are being sown.

Bond Fund Voted To Pay City Help

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—Quick action by the city council today brought 26,000 municipal employees closer to the prospect of receiving their semimonthly pay, which is four days overdue because of insufficient funds in the treasury.

Meeting in special session, the council passed two ordinances to carry out a plan of Mr. Edwin R. Cox, its president, to release $2,000,000 of sinking fund commission money to meet the pay roll. Both measures were signed immediately by the Mayor.

The city's sinking fund commission completed the plan by agreeing to purhase $2,000,000 of the 4½ per cent city bonds now on sale "over the counter" at the treasurer's office. The bonds will be purchased with an equal amount of money which is due the commission on Dec. 31 in the form of semiannual interest on other city bonds which it holds.

STYRIAN JURY ACQUITS HEADS OF COUP EFFORT

Verdict Viewed in Press as Serious Menace to Respect for Law

By J. E. WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent
By Radio from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Dec. 19 — Dr. Walter Pfrimer, leader of the Styrian Heimwehr Home Defense Force, and seven others, including six pensioned army officers, charged with high treason against the Austrian Republic in connection with the attempted coup d'état Sept. 13, were acquitted unanimously by a jury decision at Graz yesterday.

The defense of Dr. Pfrimer was that the events which occurred were only an armed muster of the Heimwehr similar to many others, and that no violence was contemplated. He further asserted that the existing Austrian Constitution was illegal, since it was not decided by a plebiscite after the abdication of Emperor Charles.

During the trial evidence of various witnesses, including the Provincial Governor of Styria and many active and pensioned state officers and officials, clearly revealed a close understanding between the Heimwehr and executive authorities in Styria.

General opinion of the verdict was summed up in press statements here that respect for law has received a severe blow when action of this sort can go unpunished, and when not only the laws but the very Constitution of the Republic can be called illegal in Austrian law courts and the statement go uncorrected.

Further, it is pointed out that all appeals by the Government for popular confidence in its integrity and strength are valueless as long as it refuses to apply itself energetically to the eradication of existing private military formations.

Indeed the whole political atmosphere is full of this problem. Foreign observers hold that until the legislation passed against private armed formations and street demonstrations is enforced Austria cannot hope for economic recovery.

The Social Democratic press appeals for strong discipline lest "another July 15, 1927, occur." The occasion referred to was the burning of the Palace of Justice at Vienna after a jury in Bergenland acquitted a member of the Heimwehr who openly shot two Social Democrats. Members of that party declare they do not want civil war, but will not be tyrannized by a small minority of armed bandits.

Their reply to the Graz verdict is energetic preparations for defense of their own freedom by strengthening the Schutsbund—the Social Democrats' military organization—since the Government is incapable of assuring them liberty through courts of justice. These imply that any future Heimwehr action of this sort will be met by armed counter measures.

Opinion in India Turns to Favor Of London Plan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 19—Mature consideration of the findings of the Indian Round-Table Conference reveals there is a more general body of opinion favorable to the London proposals than at first believed.

Reports received here from all parts of the country indicate there is a strong movement in favor of seeing the conference recommendations implemented.

Moreover, there are definite signs that a civil disobedience campaign is not desired. In some quarters, indeed, where it was reasonable to expect such a campaign might have been urged, it is shown that resumption of civil disobedience is being opposed.

Concerning the conference, the Anglo-Indian press is satisfied with the outcome and considers the proposals of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as a great advance. The Indian Liberal press more or less reproduces the views of Liberal delegates to the conference and advises Indians to sink their differences and work for further expansion of the proposed constitution.

Attitude of the Indian Nationalist press is indicated in the Hindu of Madras which regards reaffirmation of Mr. MacDonald's policy by the British National Government as a great triumph.

Congress organs of extreme type, though disappointed, have not urged resumption of civil disobedience or recommended withholding Congress coöperation from the committee labors about to begin in India. The Leader—a Liberal paper at Allahabad—is joined by the Nationalist Tribune in expressing hope that there will be no revival of noncooperation.

Congress organs, without exception, have so far refrained from urging renewal of civil disobedience. Campaigns now being carried out in Bengal and the United Provinces are not on issues affecting constitutional questions, but have been sponsored by Congress on the domestic matters of these Provinces.

HOOVER APPOINTS HENSIL

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 18 (AP)—Prof. P. H. Hensil, of the University of Western Ontario, has been appointed by President Hoover to act as a member of a special commission to investigate the proposed consolidation of all United States steamship lines.

Barbaric Splendor of Orient Pervades Moscow's Red Square

OPULENCE OF GREAT KHAN IN RUSSIAN EDIFICES
On the Left Stands the Gorgeous, Pineapple-Towered St. Basil's Cathedral. On the Right Is the Impressive Clock-Tower of the Kremlin, With the Russian Eagle Still Visible on the Spire.

GIFT BOXES SENT TO 5000 FAMILIES IN DROUGHT AREA

Dakotans Supplement Relief Work With Neighborly Cheer for Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 19—Farmers and townspeople of eastern North Dakota in the past three months have shipped 235 carloads of potatoes and vegetables to the drought area of the northwestern part of the State. Climaxing this neighborly relief program, North Dakotans who escaped the drought have shipped Christmas gift boxes to approximately 5000 families.

The American Red Cross, in cooperation with a state executive committee appointed by Gov. George F. Shafer, has supervised hundreds of shipments of vegetables, clothing and bedding. Eastern North Dakota has donated enough potatoes and vegetables to supply the entire winter food needs of 40,000 in the drought area. The potatoes were donated by farmers and warehouse companies. The National Guard, State Highway Department and private business concerns supplied trucks to haul the food to the shipping points. Railroads granted free transportation.

Many carloads of garments and comforters were shipped. One included 115 quilts tied in a vast community quilting bee held in Grand Forks.

To send cheer into the drought area, the North Dakota Congress of Parents and Teachers in late November began a project to send gifts for children's Christmas presents. Toys were donated by pupils in schools of 40 North Dakota counties. The project was supervised by the state officers of the P. T. A. in Grand Forks.

Governor Shafer also appointed a special committee to supervise another Christmas plan in which boxes were sent to entire families in the area. The packages, containing a gift for each member of the receiving household, were sent from families outside the drought area.

Soviet Police Mistrust Pastels

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Red Square Sketched Under Difficulties; Berlin Artist Sees No Lack of Subjects

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The following is the second of a series of articles which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *will print from time to time, giving an artist's impressions of people and places in Russia, as sketched in the highways and byways of the Soviet Republic.*

By ERNA PLACHTE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Sketching in the streets of Moscow is by no means so placid an enjoyment as in some countries. About once every 10 minutes a policeman will come up and ask one for one's permit. Sometimes he will smile and walk away again, sometimes he will be interested and watch your work for a while with obvious appreciation—and sometimes he will arrest you.

One day I was sketching a few interesting types of workmen who had lined up outside a restaurant during their lunch hour waiting to be admitted. Suddenly two policemen came striding up to me, looking energetic and unpleasantly serious. I did not know it was forbidden to sketch "bread lines." They asked me my name and I showed my passport, whereupon they told me to follow them. And off I was marched to an unknown fate between the two officers—a prisoner of the Soviet Russian police!

I had been only a short while in Moscow and my knowledge of the Russian language was yet scanty. In fact, my friends had advised me not to "know" any Russian on such occasions. But I hastily collected the few fragments I had learned. "Narkomindiel-Pashalusta." (Foreign Office—Please) I said. It took an hour and a half of telephoning from the police office before the official who could help me was reached. And he certainly did help me, for one of the policemen now took me back to exactly the same spot where I had been arrested and intimated to me that I could continue sketching.

But I must say that by then my enthusiasm had cooled off a little, and, moreover, it was time for lunch. So I started packing up my things again. As soon as the other policeman saw this from the distance, he came running up, grabbed me by the arm and shouted: "Sdjess!" (Here), meaning I should stay where his colleague had deposited me. But this was going too far, and I told him so, very plainly, in German.

When his colleague, the one who had taken me back and who had then departed, saw this scene, he also came hurrying over to where we stood, and, removing his colleague's hand from my arm, began talking to him most rapidly. Then, turning to me he said very charmingly: "Excuse." But I had gained a glimpse

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'Ring Raisings' Of Sister Ship Of Akron Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 19—"Ring raisings," of the ZRS-5, sister to the navy airship Akron, got under way with today's raising of the main ring. Next week, another ring and three intermediates will be raised together.

Goodyear Zeppelin engineers are thus keeping to a production schedule which calls for the erection of the principal parts of the first bay of the ship by Jan. 1. The huge duralumin structure which constitutes the main ring, is 133 feet in diameter. The framework of the main ring weighs 4000 pounds.

No golden rivet such as the one pressed in place by Rear Admiral William A. Moffett at the time of the Akron's "ring raising," adorns the main ring of the ZRS-5. Instead a fabric lacing edge, to facilitate covering the ship, was attached while the ring was still on the floor.

Several guests were invited to watch the huge duralumin circle swing into place today, including Mr. David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aviation.

Panama Puts Up Immigration Bars

PANAMA CITY, R. P. (By U. P.)—Panama has barred its doors indefinitely to Negro, Turk, Hindu and Chinese immigration. Immigrants of these classifications heretofore had been permitted to enter the country under a quota arrangement, but by a recent presidential decree designed to relieve the pressing unemployment situation here they are now absolutely banned.

The decree is the most stringent ever to have been imposed in this country. White immigrants are permitted to enter Panama only provided they can give evidence of good character and can produce $500 to guarantee that they will not become public charges.

Tourists and transient visitors to Panama remaining less than 30 days are required to deliver their passports to Panamanian authorities in exchange for identification cards, the passports being returned before departure.

Government officials have been especially concerned over the influx of foreign workers on plantations and other agricultural projects in the interior of the Republic.

Shanty-Town Jobless Keep Busy On the Mississippi at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Towns for the jobless—flood-swept but undaunted by the advance of winter—are proving that the courageous resourcefulness of the pioneers cannot be "relegated to the limbo of forgotten things."

Four self-sustained and more or less self-governed "villages" nestle within shadow of the Free Bridge. And the "towns" reflect the bridge's name. There is no rent to pay; there are no taxes. The broad expanse of the yellow, muddy water of the mighty Mississippi is the front vista. The roar and bustle of the city's commercial life seep in from the rear.

The unenlightened may call them "shanty towns"—and they are. But they are shanty towns backed and surrounded by rather lofty idealism. Which, the founders, builders, inhabitants ask, is better, charity or living within their meager means? They have few means but they are resourceful; they haven't jobs, but they're extremely busy. So to every man, woman and child there is no question, no argument, no desire but to keep within their ability to pay.

The first, and formerly the largest, town—Hooverville—was founded by the present "mayor," Gus Smith. There may or may not be any connection between his name and his choice of a name for his town. Then came a movement to higher ground back from the river—and the result was Hoover Heights. Merryland and Happyland followed, each composed mostly of houseboats moored to the levee.

When the sudden rise of the river washed away nearly half of the

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WAY OPENING TO SURRENDER OF MANDATES

British and French Policy Denies Repeated Charges of Keeping Control

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Great Britain in Irak, and France in Syria and Lebanon are preparing to give up the mandates which were intrusted to them by the Versailles Conference and to sponsor the admission of these countries into the League of Nations. Thus the common belief that mandatory control was equivalent to permanent possession is shown to be badly founded. Naturally the tutor countries will continue to enjoy a privileged position which will be regulated by treaty.

There are various items of news which have a converging significance. Thus it has become necessary to fix more clearly the frontiers of Irak and of Syria. The Council of the League of Nations will be asked to nominate a commission of three members which will study the question on the spot.

At the same time the organic statute of Syria comes into force and France will no longer assume the direct responsibility which it had by virtue of the mandate. There will be formed a Consultative Council for the application of the statute, and a Chamber of Deputies will be elected in Syria. It may be recalled that the Parliamentary régime already exists in Lebanon.

Change in Authority

Until a regular government is formed, the High Commissioner, Mr. Ponsot, will exercise his powers, but it is obvious that if all goes well he will eventually renounce them.

The history of Syria and of Lebanon since the French accepted the mandate has been somewhat troubled at times. General Gouraud, who is now the Military Governor of Paris, took charge and succeeded in maintaining order, as did his successor. General Weygand, who is now the head of the French Army. But General Sarrail was faced with a revolt of the Druses, and strong measures were taken.

The French with this experience, came to the conclusion that civilian authority should be substituted for military authority, and sent out M. Henry de Jouvenel, a prominent politician, who acted as pacificator. The business of the present High Commissioner has been to organize the evolution of Syria.

Guarantees of Interests

With the framing of a constitution and the election of a Parliament, France will consider its task at an end, but it will naturally maintain special relations with the countries of the Levant.

Thus it is proved that a mandated country is not a colony. A mandated country is one which is temporarily placed under the protection of another power which undertakes to instruct it in the art of self-government. It should not delay the hour of independence.

It is understood that France and Great Britain are in agreement, and that Great Britain will support the entrance of the French mandated territories into the League of Nations, while France will support the entrance of the British mandated territories On the whole, despite sharp criticisms, the mandatory system worked well, and was one of the happiest devices of the Peace Conference.

MORATORIUM UP IN SENATE ON FINAL LAP

Reported Soon After Passage in House by 371-100 Vote

HOOVER PROGRAM IS BEING PUSHED

Debts Measure Carries Proviso That Congress Is Against Cancellation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — The moratorium, which passed the House last night by a vote of 317 to 100, was speedily reported to the Senate today by the Senate Finance Committee, carrying with it the House proviso in opposition to further cancellation of foreign debts.

It is expected that action in the upper branch will be quite as expeditious as that in the lower assembly. Other points of the President's program to set the wheels of industry whirring once more were under consideration by various committees.

Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, head of the National City Bank, continued testimony before the same Senate committee in connection with the Johnson inquiry into flotation of foreign securities in the United States.

Mr. Mortimer N. Buckner, head of the new $500,000,000 National Credit Corporation, testified before the Walcott subcommittee, of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, on the second of Mr. Hoover's proposals, to establish a huge new reconstruction finance corporation to make federal credit available for business and banking. Another witness was Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

Reconstruction Bill Up

The same reconstruction finance corporation bill was booked for simultaneous consideration by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

The House itself started consideration of a third feature of the Hoover program, that increasing the capital of the federal land banks by $100,000,000. It is expected this bill will pass the House before the holidays.

President Hoover, in the meantime, renewed his drive for congressional speed on his program, in a reassuring statement issued in regard to the credit of the railroads. Enactment of authority to organize the reconstruction corporation in particular, Mr. Hoover said, is, "a most urgent matter."

The new railway credit corporation will not wait two months to collect the emergency revenues authorized 10 days ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Hoover announced, but plans to borrow funds in the open market in anticipation of these tariffs and start work to aid in rehabilitating the carriers at once.

The December issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, issued by the Federal Reserve Board today, noted that bank failures last month declined to only 169, as contrasted with over 500 in the month previous.

Quick Moratorium Action

Approval of the moratorium came late last night after more than nine hours of debate. The 317 affirmative votes were made up of 196 Republicans, 120 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor. Against the measure were 95 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

The opposition, led by Representative Morgan G. Sanders (D.) of Texas and Representative Louis T. McFadden (R.) of Pennsylvania, put up a stubborn resistance, taking the House into its first nocturnal session of the Seventy-second Congress, but finally gave way.

Packed galleries, which on more than one occasion forced the presiding officer to interrupt the proceedings until order had been restored, and unusually heavy attendance of members indicated the lively interest which was felt on all sides in the issue. Spectators were waiting in lines for admittance to the galleries from the opening right through until adjournment after 9:30.

The well-filled diplomatic gallery, seldom occupied in the House, was evidence of the keen interest foreign governments are taking in what treatment the American Congress meted out to the President's proposal.

The House took up the moratorium just half an hour after convening at noon yesterday, with leaders on both sides determined to bring it to a vote before adjournment last night. Proponents of the measure held that Mr. Hoover's prompt action on June 20 of this year had saved not only Germany, but probably all of the civilized world, from a financial crisis which would have shaken it to the very foundations.

Unite Against Cancellation

Opponents took the ground that the foreign governments themselves had not asked for the moratorium as they were privileged to do under the Young plan, that yesterday's report of the Young plan committee established Germany's capacity to pay, that the basic motive behind the act had been to strengthen the German investments of large New York banks and that in the end it puts on the American taxpayer the burden of Europe's debts.

There was no question, however, but that the House was steadfastly opposed to any extension or cancellation of the debts. Scarcely without exception even the most enthusiastic supporters of the measure declared Congress should concur-

rently indicate itself to be unalterably opposed to any further concessions to the debtor nations.

As passed, the resolution authorizing the moratorium carried with it the amendment added by the Ways and Means Committee which declares specifically that the policy of the Congress is opposed to any cancellation or reduction of the indebtedness of foreign countries.

Many of those favoring the measure followed the line of argument taken by Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia that this declaration of policy would end once for all any hopes of foreign nations for further concessions.

General support of this amendment appeared to take away from the opposition one of its strongest arguments, i. e., that passage of the moratorium would amount to the first step toward cancellation. They had threatened to keep the House sitting until after midnight, and a last-minute effort was made to recommit the resolution to the committee.

When this move failed, the opposition subsided and the single ballot was taken earlier than the leaders had hoped.

LONDON STORE PUTS MILLIONS IN GROWTH

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 19—One of London's department stores decided today to commence extensions to cost several million pounds sterling, and calculated eventually to make the establishment into the largest anywhere.

The store is Selfridge's. It has acquired a densely built city property behind its Oxford Street premises, including century-old residences. Mr. Selfridge told the Monitor today that he will knock down the first brick himself Monday morning and will view erection stage by stage of the new structures.

The plans are so designed as to enable from 50 to 60 acres of floor space to be provided ultimately. The whole scheme will take eight years for completion.

POLITICS VIES WITH ECONOMICS ON REPARATIONS

French Take Firm Stand Against Giving Priority to Private Debts

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Dec. 19—Politics and economics are today tugging in different directions upon the report of the Young plan committee here as the experts wrestle with difficult points in their conclusions.

Economics has already spoken. Reports of the expert subcommittee have clearly established Germany's inability to pay reparations for years to come, and indicated the advisability, in the interests of world recovery, to lessen the burden upon the struggling Reich.

Neutral representatives on the committee, led by Dr. Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands, are chief advocates of sweeping conclusions which will openly point to an end of reparations. They represent economics. And with Britain, which also is pleading for its commercial and financial future, they make a strong bloc.

But politics then comes into the picture. The French merely point to the debates now occurring in the American Congress and demand how in the face of such strenuous opposition to debt reduction European states can possibly consider cutting reparations.

British Theory Disputed

The Paris delegates have ruled discussion of unconditional reparations annuities out of the Basel committee under terms of the Young plan statutes. They also continue to deny the British claim that Germany's private debts must be paid before reparations. And naturally the French are succeeding in preventing priority of these debts being written down as axiomatic.

In practice, however, as the report of the subcommittee on Germany's foreign obligations two nights ago proved, private debts must be paid, for they are the foundation of Germany's credit. No government could prevent its banks or industries from paying their debts, and the German Government would be the last to attempt the impossible. Therefore whatever the French may claim, private debts in reality obtain prior treatment.

Meanwhile the committee here asks itself, "Shall we stick strictly to economics and let the figures speak for themselves? Or, shall we subordinate the real import of the figures to political events and claims?"

For 24 hours now the committee has visibly indicated the embarrassing stage through which its work is passing. A succession of hurried little conferences between the leading delegates are held in various hotels or at the Bank for International Settlements.

Sir Walter Layton of England and Dr. Carl Melchior of Germany—a significant alliance—run off to lunch together at the Basel railway station buffet. Prof. Charles Rist of France rushes to Sir Walter's hotel this morning at breakfast time. Dr. Melchior steps over, hot on Professor Rist's trail. So it goes.

Definitive Stand Sought

Neutral delegates come in to urge Sir Walter to stress the effect of reparations in the world crisis. The French oppose this kind of emphasis. But despite all comings and goings the report slowly grows.

Its general conclusion has long been imposed by the trend of German figures. Continuation of the moratorium for two years remains the chief idea behind the telltale statistics. But the British note to Paris having impelled Sir Walter, the Germans and the neutral delegates to attempt to place much more stress on the necessity of final and definitive reduction in reparations, the path of the report becomes difficult.

Meanwhile, Mr. Walter W. Stewart of the United States preserves a mantle of objective silence which political difficulties at home once more have imposed upon American representatives abroad. Probably never, delegates here are saying, has an American been so silent in European financial discussions. The louder Washington reverberates, the quieter become the Americans here.

LAVAL'S REGIME MEETS ATTACK OF OPPOSITION

French Premier Sustained by Margin of 56 Votes in Chamber Test

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 19—The Laval Government survived one of the most strenuous weeks of its existence when the Prime Minister, summoned last night in haste, after a ballot in the Chamber of Deputies had given a majority of 11 votes to an opposition measure, dramatically intervened in the debate and obtained his customary majority of 56 votes on a motion of confidence.

The parliamentary atmosphere during the last few days has been highly charged. Both day and night sessions have been characterized by exceptional disorder and personal encounters between deputies, both in the Chamber and in its corridors.

The Government would probably have already adjourned its sessions for the holiday recess but for its desire to see definitely placed on the statute books before Christmas the $130,000,000 appropriation for public works to alleviate unemployment, already passed by the Chamber and now before the Senate.

Voting Change Abandoned

The most definite result of the recent heated debate is abandonment for the present of the proposal to alter the method of parliamentary elections by eliminating the second ballot, now required where no candidate obtains an absolute majority on the first vote, and declaring elected any candidate who succeeds in winning 40 per cent of the first ballots cast.

Socialists put up such a bitter fight against this measure by resorting to every known form of parliamentary obstruction that even some of the Government's supporters decided the measure was ill advised.

The Laval Cabinet never made a vote on this proposal a question of confidence and ceased to push it when M. Laval's own motion to fix the date for its discussion next Wednesday was defeated by six votes Thursday night.

Socialists in so strenuously opposing this measure, were actually fighting for their existence as an important element in Parliament, for more than half of their deputies have been elected on second ballots as the result of political bargaining with the Radicals and other groups.

Laval Arrives in Time

Adoption of the so-called reform would undoubtedly have proved costly for both Socialists and Radicals in the parliamentary elections next May.

Last night's debate had to do with measures proposed for combating unemployment. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the Socialists actually succeeded in obtaining a privileged position on the order of the day for the proposal to establish unemployment insurance and reduce working hours throughout France.

But M. Laval, arriving on the scene, declared in timely intervention that unemployment insurance now costs Germany $800,000,000 and England $480,000,000 per year and that further reduction in working hours in the French coal mines had increased the price of coal and thus benefited England and Germany to the detriment of France. As a result of M. Laval's remarks, the Chamber's customary equilibrium was reestablished and confidence in the Government voted by 316 to 257.

PROGRESSIVES OFFER PROGRAM TO HELP BUYING

Presented Senate by La Follette—Against Pegging of Prices

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Increased and steadied purchasing power on the part of the great masses of wage earners was offered today as the heart of a Progressive program for industrial stabilization.

Fruit of the committee work growing out of the conference of Progressives held here last spring, the report was taken before a Senate committee by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

The independent Republican was chairman of the conference's unemployment and industrial stabilization committee. He is chairman also of the Senate manufacturers' subcommittee before which the Progressive paper was laid for study. Establishment of an economic council is under consideration.

National planning for regularized growth was the general scheme of the La Follette report, in contradistinction to stabilization at any given fixed level. As more specific goals it named:

"Increasing the proportion of income going to the majority in the lower income ranges, who will spend more of it for the products of mass production.

"Raising the lowest wage rates, which are inadequate to sustain a demand for the requisition of comfortable and hygienic existence.

"Making purchasing power more stable than the business activities from which it is derived, by the use of reserves or insurance against unemployment.

"Stabilization of price levels so far as practicable, but not a price system pegged at certain points only."

The report proposed a national economic board, appointed by the President, to represent special types of expert knowledge in all major fields, including labor, finance and industry.

Councils in each major branch of production and distribution would be set up under this board, one of them charged with developing a more unified control of credit and finance than now obtains.

A general system of unemployment reserves or insurance was urged to act as a stabilizing force in industry by supporting purchasing power of the workers. Sales taxes were flatly opposed, especially in depressed times, as a burden on productive activity. Of war debts and moratorium the committee said:

"It is not in our interest to insist on international debt payments which will seriously handicap Europe's recovery or threaten her continued economic stability."

Boston Harbor Work Advocated

Improvement in Boston harbor, including removal of several shoals and opening of Chelsea Creek, are suggested in a letter sent yesterday by the Boston Port Authority to Mr. Frank E. Lyman, State Commissioner of Public Works.

The projects recommended, completion of which would require several years, are removal of the shoal area opposite the Wiggin Terminal and between the main channel and the Beacon Oil and Mystic Iron Works; completion of dredging in the area off the New Haven Pier No. 1; removal of the ridge off Commonwealth Pier No. 5; removal of the shoal off the northeast corner of the Army Base, and cleaning out of the area approaching the reserve channel from the main channel; removal of a ridge on the north side of the Boston & Albany Pier No. 2, and opening of Chelsea Creek.

Elimination of danger in docking and greater convenience generally for shipping are cited as reasons for the need of such work.

Oklahoma Coal Strike Is Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 19—After a strike of six weeks, one of Oklahoma's major labor disturbances since the coal strikes of 1924-26, has come to an end as more than 500 miners of 800 involved in a walkout in the Henryetta coal district of eastern Oklahoma are back on the job.

They won none of their demands but voted to return at the wage level set by the operators and to leave adjustment to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Day wages had been reduced from $5 to $3.60 and compensation for ton workers from 83 to 60 cents a ton. Besides asking reëstablishment of the wages formerly prevailing, the striking miners asked recognition of unions, no discrimination against union miners and employment of a check weighman, to be paid by the miners, at each mine to check weights of the company weigher.

Migration Into Canada Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 19—The tide of migration as between Canada and the United States has turned in favor of the Dominion. Unemployment conditions south of the border have sent thousands of Canadians back home and in addition a substantial tide of America migration has set in. In fact there are more Americans coming to Canada than British; a state of affairs which has not existed for many years, if ever.

The total emigration into Canada is a bare fraction of former years, owing to the rigid barriers erected in the Dominion. In the seven months of the present fiscal year, ending with October, there were only 19,390 emigrants into Canada, of whom 10,186 were from the United States, 6138 from the British Isles and about 3066 from other countries. The American migrants were chiefly farmers, mechanics and the trading class.

Bank Situation Said to Reflect Encouragement

Encouragement in the banking situation in Massachusetts is noted in statements by Mr. Arthur L. Guy, Banking Commissioner, who sees a generally stronger position, and by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, who declares that "the public should be governed by common sense rather than false rumors."

Announcement yesterday by Mr. Terrill M. Ragan, president of the Boston-Continental National Bank, that it is contemplated that the bank will resume business at an early date, also served to increase confidence. "New interests" are said to be involved in the effort to reopen the Boston-Continental.

Mr. Hultman also said that newsboys who shout false rumors of bank runs to increase their sales will be barred from the streets as public nuisances.

Mr. Guy added that he believed the peak of recent negative developments has been reached and that with yesterday's improvement a general uptrend now will be evident.

A committee of depositors of the closed Medford Trust Company, in a formal statement yesterday, also expressed confidence in the local banking situation, and approval of the course of Mr. Guy, and of Mr. Frederick D. Bonner, liquidating agent.

Further indictments against two or three persons involved in the closing of the Highland Trust Company of Somerville are expected at another session of the Middlesex Grand Jury next week. Summonses also were served yesterday ordering appearances of several corporations and individuals before the Suffolk Grand Jury Monday, in connection with the closing of the Industrial Bank & Trust Company of Boston.

AMERICAN BRASS PRICES RISE

American Brass Company advanced prices of brass products ⅝-cent a pound and copper products ½-cent a pound.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen: Christmas party, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, evening.

Fusilier ball, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Lexington Old Belfry Club: Entertainment, "Famous Songs from Famous Shows," clubhouse, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Plymouth—Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Old South Forum: Talk, "Prohibition's Progress," by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock; musical program; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Dickens' 'Christmas Carol,'" by Mr. Edward F. Payne, 3:30; lecture recital, "The Human Voice and Its Adaptability," by Miss Alicia Starrat, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Motion pictures on sheep raising and irrigation; 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Christmas service, "The Little Town of Bethlehem," presented by Y. W. C. A. members, auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, 3:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division). Meeting, Caspy Club, 4.

Concert by Perkins Institution choirs, Dwight Hall, Watertown, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University: Meeting, Harvard Philosophical Club, talk, "Philosophies of Logic," by Prof. H. M. Sheffer, Emerson A, 4. Physical Colloquium: I. "New Kinds of Electromotive Force in Metals," by Prof. P. W. Bridgman; II. "The Research Laboratory Standard of Frequency," by Mr. Harris Fahnestock, lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45.

Meeting, Ministers' Group, illustrated lecture, "The Land Where the Master Lived," by Dr. Austin T. Kempton, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 10:30.

Carol singing, employees of William Filene's Sons, main store, 9.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Standard Oil Company, Parlor B. Luncheon and meeting, Distillate Burner Manufacturers' Association, Parlor F.

CONCERTS TO COME

Saturday evening, Dec. 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Bach Cantata Club, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, in Symphony Hall, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Thursday afternoon, Dec. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, in a Pension Fund concert.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. New accessions to the Egyptian department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruickshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Old Japanese Temple Paintings. Throughout December. Exhibit of Buddhist paintings, to Dec. 29. Architectural drawings by Walter Copa, Dec. 16 to Jan. 10, inclusive; seventh century prints for course; new Mayan objects.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Currier & Ives prints. Through month of December.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Water colors of English sporting hunts, by Lionel Edwards. Through month of December.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display. Through month of December.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Wood carvings of wild animals by John L. Clarke, an Indian. Persian antiques from the collection of H. Kahn Monif. Through Dec. 22. Paintings of the Adirondacks by Ednah C. Hubbard, through Jan. 2.

Grace Horne Galleries, 448 Stuart Street—Lithographs of fighters by Golinkin. Russian character dolls from the collection of Anna Pavlova. Through Jan. 1.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Water color drawings of Italy and England by R. Clipson Sturgis. Through month of December.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through Dec. 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday, probably with some rain Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 40.

Maine: Cloudy with probably snow in interior and rain or snow on coast tonight or Sunday; colder Sunday and in north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow in south portion and snow in north portion tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight or Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest and west winds, shifting to north over extreme north portion, and overcast weather tonight, followed by rain Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	44	52	Montreal	30	30
Bismarck	36	44	Nantucket ...	46	48
Boston	43	45	New Orleans.	66	74
Buffalo	40	46	New York ...	42	42
Calgary	38	44	Norfolk, Va..	50	64
Charleston ..	54	64	North Platte.	30	44
Chicago	40	54	Philadelphia.	50	50
Cincinnati ..	50	80	Phoenix,Ariz.	36	60
Denver	38	60	Pittsburgh ..	46	50
Eastport, Me.	24	26	Portland, Me.	32	34
Hatteras	54	60	Raleigh	56	66
Honolulu,T.H. ..		72	St. Louis ...	50	56
7p.m.Dec.18	72	..	St. Paul	34	44
Helena,Mont.	30	54	Salt Lake City	20	32
Huron, S. D..	30	42	San Francisco	48	58
Jacksonville	62	66	SantaFe,N.M.	28	52
Kansas City.	48	54	Seattle	52	54
Key West ...	76	82	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles .	54	70	Washington.	56	58
Memphis	58	66	Wichita,Kan.	44	48
Miami, Fla. .	76	80	Williston,N.D.	34	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 19.
B—Maximum Dec. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7:16 p. m., Sunday 7:37 a. m.
Height of tides 7.2 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Yale Receives Work by Carlyle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19—Presentation of an autographed manuscript of Thomas Carlyle's "Past and Present" to Yale University was announced by Yale authorities today to be one of "the major accessions of the year." The gift is from Mr. Starling W. Childs, Yale '91, of 120 Broadway, New York.

The manuscript given to Yale is the copy sent by Carlyle to the printer. The first draft, which differs considerably from the printed volume, is in the British Museum. Many critics are said to view this book as the author's most representative work.

"In appearance the manuscript is characteristic of the author," says the university announcement, "It is written in the spirited vertical handwriting which he had adopted contemporaneously with the literary style introduced in 'Sartor Resartus.' Several years before he wrote 'Past and Present' he had recommended as the criteria for good penmanship 'that it be straight across the paper, that it be distinct, that it be rapid—to which, if you like, add that it be close, or much of it in a given space.' This advice he followed exactly in writing the manuscript now at Yale."

SHERMAN IS NAMED STATE FARM HEAD

Mr. Robert C. Sherman of New Bedford was appointed superintendent of the State Farm at Bridgewater, yesterday, by Dr. A. Warren Stearns, State Commissioner of Correction. The appointment is awaiting the approval of the Executive Council as required by law.

Mr. Sherman will succeed Mr. Henry J. Strann, who was removed from this office by Governor Ely several months ago. Since that time, Dr. William Hanson, physician at the State Farm, has been acting superintendent. It has been reported that the position was offered to Dr. Hanson who declined.

SCHOOLS NOT ASKED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Public school pupils are not to be asked for contributions to state or national memorials in the observance of the George Washington Bicentennial in view of the present financial situation of many parents, Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, said yesterday.

Organization of state, national or local essay and oratorical contests in this connection did not meet with the approval of Dr. Smith, who believes that they are likely to direct attention toward the merits of competing students rather than toward the primary objective of the bicentennial itself.

LOWER TALKIE SCREEN URGED IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Motion picture screens will be a different shape for the first time since talking pictures became general if a proposal made to studios by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is adopted. Improved photographic effects and more efficient use of the image space on the screen are expected to result.

The height of all screens will be three-fourths the width, a proportion first established by Thomas A. Edison in 1889, and used until three years ago, when the sound track was placed at the side of the film and the picture became more nearly square.

VERMONT DEBATERS WIN

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 19 (AP)—Vermont University debaters last night defeated the University of Maine on the subject "Resolved, that capitalism in the United States is a failure." Vermont upheld the affirmative. The judges' vote was 2 to 1.

Boughs of Birds' Christmas Tree Bend Low With Delicacies Children Provide

Jimmy Grosbeak Jr., a rose-breasted grosbeak, and Enrico Caruso, a canary, pets at the Children's Museum of Boston, were neglected for a time today, when more than 100 boys and girls trooped to the museum to give outdoor birds around the museum a Christmas tree party.

The birds' Christmas tree was set up under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Not only was this tree loaded with bird delicacies such as suet, bread crumbs, popcorn, bird seeds and bits of bone, but feeding stations were hung in other trees around the museum. Birdseed and bread crumbs were also sprinkled on the lawn.

From the tops of neighboring trees, several chattering squirrels looked down upon the festivities, waiting to share the banquet with their bird friends.

As early as an hour before the tree was to be decorated, a number of boys and girls arrived at the museum to string popcorn and cranberries, and to fill tiny baskets with everything birds enjoy. The feeding stations, made by the members of the bird club, were packed with bread crumbs and corn.

Following the Christmas tree-trimming festivities, the children hustled to the lecture room in the museum, where they were greeted by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the M. S. P. C. A., who talked a few minutes on bird and animal life.

The boys and girls also enjoyed a bird film entitled "Nesting Habits." Motion pictures were taken of the tree-trimming exercises to add to the collection of films showing the activities at the museum.

WHOLESALE COAL DEPOT IS OPENED

Establishment of a wholesale coal depot in South Boston is expected to make possible lower prices to consumers of industrial coal. The H. N. Hartwell & Son, Inc., large wholesalers of bituminous coal, have just opened the depot, located on the Reserve Channel, across the slip from the Army Base. The wharf is on deep water to accommodate large tonnage colliers.

Equipment for loading cars is soon to be installed and the field of operations will be extended to wider areas than are now served by trucks.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday was:

Joseph B. Clough Jr., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

PAWTUCKET GETS TRACKLESS TROLLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The entrance of the trackless trolley into New England was made here on Dec. 18, when three of the cars, escorted by mounted police, ran over the Weeden-Brook Street line of the United Electric Railways Company. Mr. Alonzo R. Williams, general manager, had city officials as guests and passengers on the trip.

The cars, running on rubber-tired wheels, moved through the business section, attracting great crowds. The new trolley poles swing 14 feet to either side of the feed cables on swivels without breaking contact with the wires. Each car seats 40 passengers and has two motors. A foot lever is used to build up the power. The cars are controlled by four-wheel brakes and have a turning radius of 35 feet.

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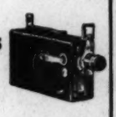

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POSSIBLE TARIFF ON COPPER STIRS EXPORT SOURCES

Central and South American Countries Especially Concerned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (By U. P.)—Agitation for a tariff on copper, which led to the introduction of bills in the present Congress for duties ranging from four to six cents a pound, has stirred concern in Latin-American countries, which now supply more than one-half of United States copper imports.

The campaign for protection, actively supported by domestic companies said to represent 40 per cent of the United States production, owes its present vitality largely to the high productivity and low costs of copper regions in Africa, but the economic burden if a duty were imposed would weigh heavily upon Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Cuba.

United States total copper imports in 1930 were 408,000 tons, of which Canada supplied 108,000 tons, Chile 94,000, Mexico 72,000, Peru 56,000, Africa 36,000, Spain 7000, and other countries 21,075.

Advocates of a duty base their claims on many shutdowns of mines in this country, widespread unemployment and the menace of increasing competition not only at home but abroad. Political obstacles to their campaign were the following:

1. A general feeling that tariff protection for copper could not be considered without simultaneous consideration of many other commodities that are now experiencing economic distress.

2. The certainty that the domestic companies with large South American holdings would be compelled to fight the imposition of a duty.

3. Copper has for so long been on the free list that an international structure of supply and demand has developed which would undergo far-reaching and difficult readjustments if the United States puts copper on the dutiable list; some interests also considered the possibility of retaliation from other countries which compete with the United States in world markets.

In view of all these circumstances, it seemed probable—early in the session—that the domestic industry might seek legislative relief through other means than the tariff. One such remedy, theoretically possible, would be a relaxation of the anti-trust laws with respect to copper and other natural products.

Old Utility Case Pops Up at Hearing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Echoes of earlier investigations by the Federal Trade Commission into public utilities propaganda were heard in yesterday's hearings dealing with the North American Light & Power Company.

Mr. Clement Studebaker, president, and another company official, were questioned about an advertisement in the 1927 Golden Jubilee Edition of the Washington Post.

The $1500 unsigned advertisement appearing in the Post was headed "Government in Business." Judge Robert E. Healy, examining counsel, asked Mr Studebaker if he remembered if there was pending in Congress at the time a resolution asking for investigation of utilities. He replied that he did not remember if the investigation proposal was at the same time.

Unemployed Keep Busy in Shantytown

(Continued from Page 1)

houses, Hoover Heights, safe on high ground, became the metropolis of St. Louis's towns for the jobless.

The terms "idle," "unemployed" and "jobless" mean to the villagers merely without a position that pays wages. They are a willing, eager, industrious lot, these 200 or so that are left to "carry on" through the winter. They want work and constantly seek it—and find any number of jobs that bring in a few dollars to keep the home fires burning.

And a few dollars go quite a way, too. The wholesale produce men a short walk "toward the city" sell—but usually give—vegetables and fruits and meats they have "left over." The other wants are few and simple. Clothes and household needs are obtained through friendly second-hand dealers who sell "at cost." Fuel is gathered from along the railroad tracks and levee and from the refuse dumps.

And everyone is busily engaged in making a home in the wilderness of the water-front levees. First there was the house to build. Odds and ends of lumber from old boxes and crates were collected, mostly from the dumps. Then the shacks rose, one by one. The first were a trifle more pretentious, for their builders had more to select from than had the late comers. Usually the houses were one-roomed and box-shaped, and almost flat-roofed. Whenever glass could be found, the house had a window.

Loving care and infinite patience have gone into the erection of every one of the 100 or so shanties that now line the river. The home instinct appeared in all its simple grandeur this past summer. Flowers, vines and vegetable gardens took many a thought away from lack of work-for-pay. The rows of corn served as hedges and shade. The vines gave a touch of hominess.

All summer long the work has been going on constantly to better and to improve each and every dwelling. The long cold days ahead are holding no terror for these four towns. Fuel is being accumulated. Walls are being strengthened and thickened and made weather-tight. Warmer clothing and bedding are slowly being collected. Each and every person is pitching in and doing everything within their power for the general good.

There is a strong and binding community idealism in these four shanty towns. Social distinctions are there, surely, but even the "mayors" work as hard, and at the same tasks, as their next-door neighbors, who may be known only as "Joe" and "Bill."

A bonfire in front of the mayor's house is the usual assembly place in the evening. Problems common to all are discussed. And maybe Mrs. Jones and her small son start a song that quickly gathers volume. There's a cheerfulness, a quiet determination to do and to conquer that makes the onlooker wonder if such scenes as this were not enacted 300 years ago on the rugged coast of New England.

It is a return to the primitive, a quiet acceptance of living as it is found, without the thin veneer of artificiality and mock barriers of tradition and custom. Maybe there is a better lesson in these people for the onlooker than the lesson in resourcefulness the "villagers" are learning.

ROSSETTER NEW HEAD OF THE 'SECRET SIX'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Col. Robert I. Randolph, business leader of the "Secret Six," the crime fighting organization of the Chicago Association of Commerce, is retiring from office, it is announced. As president of the association, he has been the spokesman for its committee on prevention and punishment of crime and did much to launch and publicize it.

The new president of the association will be Mr. George W. Rossetter, an accountant long prominent in its affairs. Colonel Randolph takes up new duties as president of the Mississippi Valley Association.

The DISK MAKERS present

By VOLNEY D. HURD

WHEN the Boston Symphony Orchestra played a special concert performance in honor of Thomas A. Edison at his passing, they chose Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, a fitting memorial since it was described by the master as "composed to celebrate the memory of a great man."

A prodigious writing of great strength and towering stature, this symphony is doubtlessly one of Beethoven's greatest. In the latest recording of it Willem Mengelberg and the New York Philharmonic give a fine performance.

Eroica (Ludwig van Beethoven), Symphony No. 3, in E-flat major, played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Willem Mengelberg, seven Victor 12-inch red seal records in album. Price $14.

One evening at Nussdorf in the summer of 1817, when Beethoven and the poet Kuffner were enjoying a fish dinner together at the tavern "Zur Rose," Kuffner made bold to ask the Titan—then in an amiable mood—which of his symphonies was his favorite. He had then written but eight.

"Eh!" responded Beethoven, in great good humor, "the Eroica."

"I should have guessed the C minor."

"No," insisted Beethoven, "the Eroica."

The "great man" for whom this symphony was written was none other than Napoleon Bonaparte. Beethoven saw Napoleon as a symbol of emancipation, an incorruptible enemy of kings. Thus he composed this symphony in admiration for Napoleon the Republican.

When he heard that Napoleon had proclaimed himself Emperor, his disillusionment knew no bounds and he tore the name, "Bonaparte" from the title page of the score, exclaiming bitterly, according to Ries, "Then is he, too, only an ordinary human being? Now we shall see him trample on the rights of men to gratify his own ambitions; he will exalt himself above everyone and become a tyrant!"

After this the first page was rewritten and the title "Sinfonia Eroica" was given to this great work. A surviving copy of the score contains on the title page this nearly obliterated note in Beethoven's handwriting: "Geschrieben auf Bonaparte" (Composed on Bonaparte).

Perhaps if Beethoven were with us today he would have felt that Thomas A. Edison more nearly represented the qualities which he imagined were Napoleon's, for in his own way, the constructive way of the natural scientist and inventor, Thomas Edison stood as a symbol of emancipation from darkness, with his invention of the electric light and the extension of its use to every land. The empire of light for the world which he created reaches further and promises to stand indefinitely in comparison to the transient efforts of Napoleon to wield great influence.

With these thoughts in mind it is interesting to listen to the new recording of this great symphony as issued in this new Victor album. Perhaps to modern listeners the shadowy figure of an Edison, rather than Napoleon, can be seen in this vivid writing.

Incidentally, none of these thoughts are given to record purchasers other than through the music. In this respect the Victor company could well afford to adopt the practice of Columbia, which includes a most interesting booklet with each album, giving the life of the composer and the history of the piece. Reading such information before listening greatly enriches the performance.

Leonore Overture (Beethoven) in three parts, with Ruins of Athens, Turkish march (Beethoven), on the fourth side of the two disks. Played by the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, conducted by Willem Mengelberg. Two Columbia 12-inch records. Price $3.

Here is further opportunity to study Beethoven and, interestingly enough, conducted by the same distinguished leader, Mr. Mengelberg. On these records Mr. Mengelberg can be heard conducting Beethoven with his own orchestra, the famous Concertgebouw organization of Amsterdam. There is no reason for discussing the pieces themselves since they are familiar fare on many concert programs. The Columbia recording has the technical excellence of all of Columbia's foreign recordings and the playing, of course, is well up to Mr. Mengelberg's standard.

Not Everyone Is Hurried in the Thoroughfares of Moscow

LEISURELY OCCUPANTS OF SIDEWALKS IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL
The Artist Has Here Caught Some Loyal Followers of the Gospel of Mr. Wilkins Micawber.

Soviet Police Mistrust Pastels

* * *

Red Square Sketched Under Difficulties; Berlin Artist Sees No Lack of Subjects

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

of the lack of freedom the Russian people must put up with nowadays.

I then devoted myself more to sketching individual types. One day I came across a very picturesque looking beggar who had squatted down in the middle of the footpath, so that everyone had to go around him. People gave him money liberally, even the poorly dressed. I asked him whether I might sketch him, but soon discovered he knew very little Russian. Maybe he was a Kirguese. Later I saw him again, but without his warm coat.

Another time I asked a woman, who was standing with her little child at a street corner begging, for permission to draw her. She smiled and stood quite still. Whenever her child moved she would carefully draw it back again into the old position. She looked like a peasant beggar. Later, I saw entire families of these peasant beggars sleeping in the streets, under the wall of some building. But I was not always so successful. Once I had picked as a model a peasant woman who was selling potatoes from her cart. As soon as she saw the usual crowd gather, she anxiously grabbed her horse by the bridle and drew her cart away as quickly as she could.

Sketching the Red Square

And now I come to the story of how I sketched the Red Square. Before I start, I had better explain something of the nature of this square. The mere fact that I had to wait for 5½ weeks before I received the necessary permission to sketch it indicates the unique position it holds.

When I first came to the Red Square, viewing it through one of the arches of the Iberian Gateway—now a prey to the Soviet-Russian craze for art destruction—I thought I was face to face with fairyland. Stepping into it I could not decide which was the more awe-inspiring, its scintillating beauty or its stupendous vastness. Picture a gigantic stretch of open space wholly unobstructed. In the background on the left the bulblike steeples of St. Basil's Cathedral. On the right, the arched towers leading to the Kremlin, in gorgeous warm, reddish-brown tints, connected by the Kremlin wall of the same color.

In front of the wall, very large and very simple, Lenine's memorial of exquisite warm, deep red granite, guarded day and night by two perfectly motionless sentinels with fixed bayonets. All traffic pays tribute to the memorial by making a wide circle around it.

The Lenine cult is the only one observed by the Soviets. It moves one greatly to see crowds twice a month waiting for hours in a long queue outside the memorial in order to file past their idol for the brief space of a solemn minute.

The Red Square is the scene of all festivities, demonstrations, parades. The row of buildings on the side facing the Kremlin Wall once housed Moscow's richest stores. They now contain Government offices. During the night they are floodlighted and the glare, reflected by the façades, lights up the entire square. In critical times the whole square could easily be surveyed from the Kremlin Wall. Nobody could hide on it. During the day, too many policemen are around, during the night there is too much light. There are no dark corners.

Barbaric Cathedral

But most beautiful of all is St. Basil's Cathedral, one of the queerest and most gorgeous of barbaric edifices existing. This church and the Kremlin were built by an Italian artist under the rule of Tsar Ivan the Terrible. The steeples resemble a pile of strange fruits; gigantic pineapples. Their colors are barbaric, but melt into one another in the thin, clear air under an almost transparent blue sky. The towers all go deep down to the very bottom of the church. Its interior is therefore not a big, stately hall, but a maze of narrow corridors running around the feet of the giant steeples. It is mysterious and dark inside and there are many shadowy niches.

The Kremlin tower on the right, called the "spaski," is the only tower in Moscow still having bells. Their chime is a strange and much missed music in Soviet Russia's capital, where all churches have been silenced under the Soviet régime. On its pinnacle the old Russian eagle still spreads its wings.

It was this square, without which Moscow is unimaginable, which I set out to draw. I had chosen what I believed might prove a quiet corner in the doorway of one of the official buildings facing the Kremlin Wall. But, alas, I was soon surrounded by the now familiar crowds, though it was strictly forbidden for people to enter the building.

One of the many policemen who came up in the course of my work liked my picture so much that he started an eager conversation with me. At first I could not make out what he was driving at. But then it dawned on me he was asking me to draw him. Noticing my scant knowledge of Russian he finally wrote me a little note beginning with "Dear Citizen" and offering to pay me for his portrait. Unfortunately, I never saw him again.

Hitch in Operations

On the last day of my work on the Red Square, the picture was almost completed, a policeman came up, asked for my permit, read it, shook his head and told me to stop drawing. A huge crowd began to collect, mostly people who had eagerly watched my daily progress. They began explaining matters to him, which seemed to agitate him all the more, and he walked across to the Kremlin to fetch assistance from the Kremlin Guard. He came back with two policemen of the Kremlin Guard and the three were accompanied by an official of the G. P. U., the all-powerful, much-dreaded secret police.

It had been a stupendous piece of work. Day after day I had sketched for six or seven hours in the blazing sun, with no possibility of refreshments, hemmed in with the crowd continually on the watch lest anything disappeared. And then an ordinary policeman came along and stopped the whole proceedings!

I was taken to the police depot, which is stationed in every official building. A long debate began. It was Saturday afternoon and the German Embassy was closed. Six times the chief of the Soviet Russian press section was called on the phone. The police announced that they would confiscate the picture until the matter had been cleared up. I refused to hand it out, and told them I would rather be arrested than part with my work. I understood them to say that military secrets were deposited in the tower I had sketched and that the matter must be looked into. But I knew that if the picture were sent up to the G. P. U. headquarters not a particle of color would remain on it. Pastel colors are so sensitive, one need only blow on them and they fall off. I made no bones about telling everyone who wanted to listen how I felt.

A kind Russian woman, who understood German, begged me to be quiet as my talking would only get me in worse. But I did not care. This picture was my most important piece of work. If it were confiscated I would never be permitted to sketch the Red Square again and one of the chief objects of my prolonged visit in Moscow would have not been realized. But I was powerless and finally had to consent to leave my precious picture in the hands of the police who said they would keep it locked up in a drawer.

Upon my return home, a war council was held on what I should do next. The following day was a Sunday and the German Embassy was closed. But I succeeded in getting in touch with one of its members and the ambassador was informed. The Foreign Office, however, was open and I was informed that since the G. P. U. had intervened, I could not cherish high hopes.

Three days later, two G. P. U. officials brought the picture to my home, carefully balanced on outstretched hands. This I certainly owed to the untiring efforts of the Russian press section. But, as I had foreseen, the color had practically gone. On the following Wednesday I was back again at work making a new picture. I believe the Embassy and the Foreign Office heaved a sigh of relief when I had completed the Red Square.

Senate Action On Short Selling Urged by Thomas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—In a statement attacking short sales and the circulation of false rumors to depress the market, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma today declared that "all constructive forces are working to bring about a resumption of normal business conditions." To prevent the adverse effects which he declared follow from short selling, Mr. Thomas declared two methods of procedure were possible.

"One is," he said, "a resolution by the Senate requesting the presidents of the New York stock exchanges to require their members to report at the close of business each day the names of all individuals for whom they have made short sales, the names of the stocks and the number of shares, and that the exchanges each day report these to the Department of Justice. This request would, undoubtedly, be immediately complied with.

"The other is a resolution requesting the President to direct the Department of Justice to immediately convene an extraordinary grand jury for the purpose of ascertaining whether in this respect our anti-trust laws have been violated. If these two steps are taken, the American colony in Paris would probably be materially augmented."

Senator Thomas declared that many huge building projects were being held up by lack of confidence, caused by the effects of short selling and selfish raids on the market. Resolutions to investigate short selling on the New York Stock Exchange are before the Senate.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TALK ON AIR DEC. 27

Mr. Orwell Bradley Towne, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct the regular afternoon program of the Columbia Church of the Air over a coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, from 2:30 to 3, eastern standard time. This program is transmitted by 45 stations associated with the Columbia network.

Mr. Towne will speak on the subject "The Tenets of The Mother Church." The Columbia mixed quartet will assist during the period, singing the hymns "He That Has God His Guardian Made," "In Heavenly Love Abiding" and "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," from the Christian Science Hymnal.

FRENCH EMBASSY APPROVED

PARIS, Dec. 18 (AP)—Appropriation of $1,400,000 for a new French embassy at Washington was approved today by the Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee.

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Boys' & Girls' Wrist Watches	$4.50 to $5.50	Barometers	$4.00 to $25.00
Ingersoll Watches	$1.00 to	Thermometers for outside	$1.00 to $7.00
Pocket Knives	50c to $12.00	Thermos Bottles	$1.00 to $3.75
Official Boy Scout Knives	$1.50	Flashlights	30c to $3.50
Stanley Tool Sets	$10.00 to $65.00	Shoe Skates	$4.85 to $10.00
Work Benches	$23.00 to $55.00	Roller Skates	$1.25 to $2.00
Pocket Tool Sets in Leather Cases	$2.50 to $10.00	Electric Clocks Telechron	$9.75 to $9.95
Moving Picture Camera and Electric Projector Combination	$49.75	Hammond	$3.50 to $27.50
		Radio Sets Fada	$124.50
		Stromberg-Carlson	$175.00
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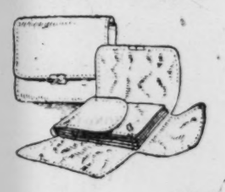

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Harris and Mr. Shaw

Bernard Shaw, by Frank Harris. London: Gollancz. 8s. 6d. New York: Simon & Schuster. $4.

SET a thief to catch a thief; or, more politely, set one of our most notorious Anglo-Irish biographers upon the track of our most notorious Anglo-Irish playwright. There could be no more diverting, rough-and-tumble comedy. Harris gets in most of the "rough stuff," and his final judgment on Shaw's work and personality is shrewd criticism. Over and over again, in spite of many crudities, we feel that Harris's heart is in the right place and his instinct sound.

Yet our final impression is that he is apprehensive of coming too close to Shaw lest he surrender something of himself by way of understanding, and that Shaw has outmaneuvered him on every count. We see the man with a rapier outplaying at all points the man with a bludgeon. Again, a characteristic of Shaw which rouses Harris's irate bewilderment most is Shaw's habit of laughing last. And in this biographical comedy Shaw has, in tragic circumstances, the last laugh of Harris; for when Harris passed away, shortly after the last chapter was written, the task of correcting the proofs of his own biography and writing a postscript to it fell upon Shaw.

Harris had something like a genius for impressionistic portraiture, but if the reader is looking for solid biography he had far better turn to Professor Henderson's Life. The advantage of Harris's book is that it is as much a portrait of the irascibility of Harris as of the elusiveness of Shaw. Harris is humorously aware of the irony of their situation: Shaw got his first job through an uncle's influence in a land office in Dublin at $4.50 a month, at the age of 15; while Harris at 14 was earning $4 a day as an under-river worker on the Brooklyn Bridge foundations. Now Shaw passes for a millionaire and Harris, to quote his own words, was "always skipping blithely two steps ahead of bankruptcy." Somewhere in these facts lies buried what rankles—though quite genially—in Harris. He cannot fundamentally forgive Shaw for having, in spite of all his revolutionary theories, played for safety.

After an extremely amusing account of the struggling Shaw family in Ireland Harris proceeds to Shaw's first risk: the time when he threw up the security of his job in Dublin to find fortune in London at the age of 20. In the next four years, during which he wrote five novels, he earned £5 15s. 6d. by his pen. Harris says that this must have been due to Shaw's lack of push and to doubt of his own abilities; and Harris extends this theory into the rest of Shaw's life. He holds that Shaw was pushed into musical criticism by this man, into dramatic criticism by that one and into playwriting by Archer. He maintains that all the plays, except "Man and Superman," "Heart-break House" and the "Methusela," were not written spontaneously but were handyman's jobs to get actresses, actors and managements out of difficulties. He did not work out of himself alone.

This is not, after all, to say very much and the real fault with all Mr. Harris's extremely stimulating criticism is that he refuses to accept Shaw as he is and is always comparing him with an ideal Shaw of his own imagination. Harris is not interested in the social or economic man and woman, and the interplay of ideas is an irrelevance to him if he cannot relate them to a system of general rules; but to condemn Shaw's failure to propound a philosophy of life is ridiculous. He did not set out to find one and it is rare to find an Irishman who does. Shaw's cerebral fantasies are part of that self-observant Irish dreaming which, as he himself pointed out in a famous passage, has driven many of his mistaken countrymen to the bottle as the final consolation of the pessimist, and himself to the intoxication of eloquence and ideas. Whatever future generations may think of him—and there is much to be said for Mr. Harris's grave doubts about his future—Shaw is almost the only writer who has made social problems exciting and entertaining.

Harris's opinion is that Shaw's plays will be forgotten because of their lack of vitality—Harris is apparently one of those who doubt the existence of a thing called intellectual vitality—but that his personality will live on like those of Johnson and Pepys. He might have added that the immediate reason for this lies in the magnificently written prefaces. The Augustan style, which Shaw at one time thought a disadvantage, has the swiftness, the masculinity, the rhythm, muscle and sinew of the style of the greatest pamphleters. The Mephistophelian eyebrow, the shrewd eye, the whole of the athletic debater himself become almost visible on the page. Actors earn but a shadowy fame, but one cannot see how the actor in Shaw can ever be forgotten.

It is poetic justice that Shaw's portrait should have been drawn by a man of not dissimilar temperament, who is as incapable of fairly presenting the whole of a man as Shaw is of presenting the whole of a problem. It is not what either of them says that matters, but what they reveal by saying it.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Victoria and Rosebery

The Letters of Queen Victoria, edited by George Earle Buckle. Third Series. Vol. II. London: John Murray. 25s. net. New York: Longmans-Green. $9.

THE penultimate volume of the great Queen's correspondence is as important a collection of historical documents, and at the same time as full of more private human interests, as any of its predecessors. Its perusal leaves one with a renewed admiration of Victoria's energy and will, her mastery of detail, her clear if narrow vision, her absolute integrity.

The period covered, 1891 to 1895, saw three changes of government. Salisbury was in power at the beginning and end of the period, and between his two terms of office came Gladstone's last administration and Rosebery's brief, reluctant Premiership. Thus three men who, though by no means peers in political importance, are, in their different ways, among the most interesting individualities ever at the helm of the English state, are all prominently in the picture. Their respective relations with their sovereign offer a piquant study in contrasts.

Though Salisbury could never occupy the unique position occupied by Disraeli, and cannot be supposed to have aspired to it, by the time this particular chapter in her story opens, the Queen had come to place full reliance in his massive intelligence and shrewd common sense. Moreover, he was leader of the party with which she never pretended not to identify herself, and it was with unconcealed regret that she saw its defeat at the polls and the return of Gladstone to power. The antipathy which she felt for the G. O. M.—as she herself so far unbent as to call him—is, of course, an oft-told tale, and the measures to which he was at this time devoting all his energies—Irish home rule and Welsh disestablishment—were those to which she was most fundamentally opposed.

If these papers do not throw much fresh light on the relations between those two preëminent figures, the Queen's attitude toward Rosebery is freshly and amusingly illustrated. Naturally, she had a personal liking for that most attractive of great gentlemen, and, when the Liberals came in, she was most anxious to have him at the Foreign Office, as the one man in the party who would continue Salisbury's policy. On his succession to the Premiership, however, the case was somewhat altered. It is true that he was the Queen's own choice, and that she ignored the claims of Sir William Harcourt; but if there was one political question which Rosebery had really at heart, it was the reform of the House of Lords. He was no single-chamber man, but he held that the upper house had become too exclusively a body for the indorsement of Tory measures. As a Liberal Prime Minister who was also a peer, he felt this more acutely than ever. "For all political purposes," he complained, he "might as well be in the Tower of London."

The Queen not only disagreed with his views in this matter, but disapproved of his manner of advocating them. Debarred from addressing the Commons, the Premier carried his eloquence to the country—and Rosebery had not only eloquence but wit, a gift which was not encouraged at Windsor. So, "speaking VERY openly to him," the Queen suggested "that in his speeches OUT of Parliament, he should take a more serious tone and be, if she may say so, less jocular, which is hardly befitting a Prime Minister. Lord Rosebery is so clever that he may be carried away by a sense of humor, which is a little dangerous."

Her Majesty had at any rate an unconscious humor of her own. That it was not altogether unconscious may be inferred from some of her references to her imperial grandson at Potsdam.

Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff, Former Kerensky Cabinet Member and Author of "Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East" (Coward McCann), Which Will Be Reviewed Later in These Columns.

O Tempora

The Tempo of Modern Life, by James Truslow Adams. New York: A. and C. Boni, $3.

IF, AS has been said, history is past politics and politics present history, it is not surprising to find Mr. Adams, whom we have heretofore known chiefly as the historian of New England and the Adams family, and more recently as the narrator of the epic story of America's development, engaged in the present book in the study of various aspects of contemporary life and thought. Some of these essays, collected from the magazines in which they have appeared during the last few years, are closely related to his work as a historian; the last four are indeed in the nature of a supplement to the closing chapter of "The Epic of America." Others have to do with the theory and the art of history and biography. Mr. Adams examines and tears to shreds the pretense that the historian's function is similar to that of the student of the natural sciences; and he is even more severe in dealing with the biographers of one or another of the "new" schools, speaking harshly of Professor Barnes and of Mr. Guedalla and pillorying the influence of Lytton Strachey as "little short of disastrous."

Finds America Uncomfortable

But these essays range far beyond the problems of composing history and biography, range over the modern world, particularly in America, where the tempo of life has been speeded up to a pace almost intolerable, though (to judge from this book) Mr. Adams does his best to keep up with the procession. On the whole he finds the United States a somewhat uncomfortable place to live in. Standards have been lost. Things were otherwise in the days of Emerson and Arnold. Emerson he considers cold and shallow, but the sage did have spiritual standards and a spiritual influence. Arnold paid too little attention to the growth of business, a portentous phenomenon in the modern world; but the great doctrines of culture and sweetness and light, the insistence upon standards of value, "the tone of the center," have not lost their force and may yet have their function in leading a younger generation back into the true path. Meanwhile for self-discipline we have substituted self-expression, for solidity show, for restraint ostentation, for local loyalties a loose nationalism, for the excellent the mediocre.

Must "Turn the Stone"

Every count in this indictment can be proved at least for portions of the American population; but it is natural for self-expression, show, ostentation, and the mediocre to display themselves, and there is perhaps more of self-discipline, solidity, restraint and the excellent in contemporary life than is obvious upon the surface. After all, such indictments have been brought by the sages, from Tertullian to Carlyle, against every human generation. Human nature changes slowly; and the angels keep their ancient places, but to discover them we must "turn the stone," as Francis Thompson said.

These 16 essays range widely, from the humanist controversy (on which Mr. Adams says some wise and witty things) to Henry Adams's theory of the application of physics to history (on which he writes profoundly), from architecture to book reviewing, and from the art of biography to architecture. The prevailing tone is keenly critical, but the book is not iconoclastic nor mocking in its mood, like so much of the criticism fashionable during the last decade. Mr. Adams keeps in good temper almost all the time and when he is angry it is with good cause; and the wisdom of his judgments and the generosity of his rare praise, his persistent quest of the best in life and refusal to compromise with the mediocre, make his book (which, had it been written in a different temper, might have been merely depressing) distinctly bracing and inspiriting, a better tonic than the "Pollyanna" stuff which in one of his best articles he holds up to richly deserved scorn.

S. C. C.

A Challenge to Tolerance

The Challenge of the East, by Sherwood Eddy. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

RECENT events in Manchuria constitute the most striking and comprehensive challenge yet offered by the East to the West. Not that similar developments have not taken place before in the Orient. But never before have the League of Nations and the United States been confronted with an Asiatic situation in which judgment had to be pronounced and concerted action taken on the basis of world commitments.

Mr. Eddy's book was published before the Manchurian question reached its present acute stage, and it is obvious that he had to some extent underestimated the strength of the militarist element in the Japanese Government. He writes, in his excellent chapter on Japan, "The influence of naval and military men in governmental affairs is diminishing." Subsequent events appear to indicate the contrary. It is well known that the military authorities, who are responsible to no one but the Emperor, had been planning the occupation of Mukden for months before it actually took place, and that they acted in complete disregard of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other departments of the Government.

If this excellent and timely book has a defect, it is that it is written principally from "liberal" sources of information, without giving sufficient weight to opposing but nevertheless influential currents of opinion. The author honestly issues a warning against this very tendency in his foreword when he says, "If the writer has any bias or any personal equation against which the reader should be on his guard, it is a natural sympathy with the under dog, in favor, wherever possible, of the new nationalism against the old foreign imperialism."

The challenge which the East offers to the West, according to Mr. Eddy, is not a challenge to combat, but a challenge to sympathetic understanding and friendly tolerance or, even better, cordial collaboration. Politically, such an attitude on the part of Western countries appears to be a goal which is by no means unobtainable. Financially, the problem is more difficult. Financial aid to China in the present state of affairs can hardly be recommended as a good investment. The country no doubt affords a great field for charitable enterprise, and large sums of money have been given and are being given to combat the ravages of flood, food shortage and civil war. This must necessarily be the case until some sort of order is established. The "statesmanlike program of economic reconstruction," financed by foreign capital, which Mr. Eddy is eager to see inaugurated, awaits only the conditions which would make its realization possible. The "initial sum of several million dollars available for a famine prevention fund" will doubtless be forthcoming. But shall it be charity, or an investment?

One concludes from Mr. Eddy's remarks that Japanese seizure of Manchuria will tend to "throw China into the arms of Soviet Russia which, in the guise of the savior of China for the Chinese, could more easily shape and reorganize that vast republic upon Communist lines." He declares that "China is more immediately and widely threatened with Communism than any country in the world today."

This book is full of concise facts and figures, conveniently and palatably presented, and serves admirably as a guide and foundation for those who wish to follow at close range the stupendous events which are taking place in almost all parts of Asia. In addition to the chapters on India, China and Japan, there are equally informative and interesting sections devoted to Korea, the Philippines, Turkey and Palestine.

REX MILLER

Old Testament Narratives, selected and edited by Mary Dawson and Roy L. French (Boston: D. C. Heath. $.60), would be a desirable gift for any reader, but especially for children or young people. Most of them would find it interesting; and it would help to give them an acquaintance with the Old Testament as history and as literature, besides a good bit of sound teaching. Incidentally, it would cultivate their use of English. The selections made by the editors are excellent, and their notes are commendably free from personal bias or opinion. The editors have chosen the text of the King James Version, but have adopted modern printing for the indication of paragraph and poetry.

At Home With the Chinese

Through the Dragon's Eyes, by L. C. Arlington. London: Constable. 21s. net. New York: R. R. Smith. $5.

"I PROTESTED to the Chinese artist who drew the design," says the author of his frontispiece—which represents the Azure Dragon looking at a group of foreigners through the wrong end of a telescope—"that one eye must be closed in order to obtain a correct perspective," whereas the artist insisted upon leaving both open. That, Mr. Arlington thinks, typifies China's failure to understand the West, and the West's failure to understand China. Some 23 chapters separate this prefatory comment from the one which all too truly illustrates the latter part of it, a chapter called "Miscellanea," in which the author throws into a kind of potpourri the major conclusions reached after 50 years' residence in the country. The following are samples:

"Sun Yat-sen is a fit mate for such men as Napoleon, the Kaiser and Lenin, all of whom are responsible for the loss of countless lives and the impoverishment of untold millions more."

"The Cantonese have set loose a lot of wild talk about Nationalism, but it is really callow radicalism devised to rob the people."

"The burning of the books and the killing of some 500 literati had, for a time, a salutary effect, but it was not long before the pest came to life again, in consequence of which China has become possessed of a race of scholars who for ignorance, bigotry and violence are probably unsurpassed by educated men in any country calling itself civilized."

"My countrymen"—Mr. Arlington is an American—"are constantly condoning the faults of the Chinese and assisting them to spread the idea that the trouble in China is due to foreign aggression: foreign aggression, yes, but the *aggression of foreign missionaries*."

The italics are the author's. They strengthen the suggestion which these quotations prompt that perhaps it is as helpful to be confidently wrong in writing about China as to be diffidently and unconvincingly right. In any case, Mr. Arlington's book is not meant to be a balanced exposition. It is a free and easy personal narrative, with a great deal to interest, and, in a rough and ready sort of way, to amuse. There is a breeziness about the author's story which is in thorough keeping with its nautical beginnings, and a robustness which makes the reader wish that he, too, could recall California in the gold rush and had gone to sea before the mast. Life in the Chinese Navy is admirably described, with touches of opéra bouffe which, as this reviewer well knows, are entirely true to life. "The commanding Admiral's dispatches to the Board of War," we read, "were highly instructive . . . He reported 'victories' that never existed. On one occasion he reported that he had 'sunk the whole French fleet' . . ."

Equally entertaining are descriptions of certain aspects of life in the Chinese customs service, that amazingly successful and composite institution which still awaits its Kipling. Mr. Arlington reproduces deftly a good deal of its semibuccaneering, semiclerical atmosphere, though he fails, one thinks, to do justice either to its camaraderie or its loyalty. He stresses, however, and rightly, the good work which the service, and its sister, the postal service, have done for China.

In short, as long as Mr. Arlington is narrating he carries his reader along with him, and contrives to give him considerable insight into Chinese ways. When, however, he stops to philosophize and to systematize he is less successful.

"The complete collapse of the social system inherited by China," he writes, "will be a lengthy business, even if hit frightfully hard. The result of recent civil war will mean much, but not everything. If triumph remains with Chiang Kai-shek—who at least may be said to represent a version of Sun Yat-senism unadulterated by entangling alliances and which is, moreover, tempered by authoritative foreign advice, not always followed however)—if that happens modern changes of a drastic type are in store for China. On the other hand, if the alliance of the jealous Wang Ching-wei—I put him first because he is the most vocal and the most modern of the 'Allies'—if he ultimately wins out in real combination with the so-called 'feudal' elements, what then? The result might be excellent or it might be rotten."

The future will have clarified itself long before that passage has.

E. M. GULL.

A Village Revisited

Broken Earth, by Maurice Hindus. New York: Cape & Smith. $3.

READERS who have come to know and enjoy the human touch which characterizes Mr. Maurice Hindus's interpretations of life under the Soviets in his recent books, "Humanity Uprooted" and "Red Bread," may be expected to welcome this new edition of Mr. Hindus's earlier work, "Broken Earth." In this series of vivid sketches of the author's native village in Soviet White Russia near the Polish frontier one finds Mr. Hindus's method of intimate personal description at its best.

Born in a Russian village, which he is able from time to time to revisit, Mr. Hindus has sources of contact, in the shape of relatives and old acquaintances, which are available to few foreign writers on Russia. A lively and responsive imagination, quick to catch every element of humor, pathos, comedy and drama in the Russian village scene, enriches Mr. Hindus's interpretative sketches at every turn.

As a result of his latest visit to his village Mr. Hindus has added a short postscript chapter describing the present situation of some of the chief characters in his book. Manka is married and the mother of three children, still active in social work, but considered too "soft" for membership in the Communist Party. Antosh is still treading the straight and narrow path of Communist Party duty, although he has become more mature and less violent. Yekim, whose passionate outburst of skepticism was one of the most striking passages in "Broken Earth" and an interesting contrast to the cocksure optimism of the village Young Communists, has now worked out of his old habits of introspective melancholy and takes a more cheerful view of life, although he is far from being a convert to the Communist faith.

War and Wilfred Owen

The Poems of Wilfred Owen, edited by Edmund Blunden. New York: Viking. $2.

THE war poems of Wilfred Owen, reëdited and increased in number, are published 13 years after the armistice without loss of timeliness or of importance. The theme—the pity of war—needs statement now as much as when some of the verses first appeared in 1920, and the quality of them has not deteriorated: they are still skillfully expressed, still deeply felt and still noble in spirit, however ugly the facts they describe.

Wilfred Owen began his career as a poet by copying Keats. He absorbed the gentle English country loveliness and listened intently to the music of lush rhymes and rhythms. He was 21 in 1914. In 1917 he experienced his baptism of fire on the Somme front. Henceforth he had no time for playing with words, for medieval legends or classical allusions. In the midst of the terrific bombardment, however, he was not stunned to silence. He found he must speak in protest. He used what technical equipment he had already acquired to express his necessity. It served him well. He had earlier experimented with assonance: for example,

> I have been witness
> Of a strange sweetness
> All fancy surpassing,
> Past all supposing,

and now he found grim use for it, to gain darkness, emptiness and echo in his description of the encounter of enemies after a battle, called "Strange Meeting."

Edmund Blunden, the pastoral poet, has prefaced the volume with notes on Wilfred Owen's life and extracts from his letters. He calls Owen the greatest of the English war poets, apart from Siegfried Sassoon. Owen knew Mr. Sassoon, once at least he imitated his verse, but he had passed the copying stage under Keats's good auspices, and his war poetry was self-expression. It makes unpleasant reading for those who want to forget what war is, but it has value far outweighing statistics or rhetoric or official papers—it speaks more poignantly.

I. F.

Kemal, Realistically

Mustapha Kemal, by Dagobert von Mikusch. Translated by John Linton. London: Heinemann. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Doubleday Doran. $4.

"TO REFORM Turkey means to destroy it," declared the Marquis of Salisbury in the eighties of last century. By "Turkey" he meant the old polyglot Ottoman Empire; and his prophecy was fulfilled more than 30 years later when, in the wake of the Young Turk movement, the Ottoman Empire plunged into the World War and was broken in pieces. Out of the ruins has arisen the new Turkish national state, reformed, compact and stable. It is virtually the creation of a single man. Mustapha Kemal, in the words of his latest biographer, "stands alongside Lenin and Mussolini" as one of the outstanding statesmen of the post-war world.

Herr von Mikusch is a thorough-going hero worshiper, and the Mustapha Kemal who emerges from his pages is a masterful figure. When asked in boyhood what he wanted to be, Mustapha replied, "I am going to be somebody"; and he seems to have kept that ambition firmly before him. He is essentially an opportunist, and like other prominent men he has known how to turn favorable opportunities to the best account. If the allied powers had turned their attention to Turkey directly after the armistice, the course of history in the Near East would have been changed. But the whole of 1919 was devoted to the more urgent problems of Germany and central Europe; and when in the spring of 1920 the allied negotiators at last set to work on Turkey, the moment had passed. War weariness had set in; and the allies made the fatal blunder of listening to the offers of the honeytongued Venizelos. Greek troops landed in Asia Minor to enforce the allied terms on the Turkish people. Mustapha Kemal was enabled to pose as a national champion. Establishing a new center of resistance at Angora, he denounced in the same breath the brutality of the allies and the subservience of the Constantinople Government.

Then came the domestic revolution at Athens, the rout of the Greeks in Asia Minor and the massacres of Smyrna. Mustapha's victorious troops threatened Constantinople, which was still occupied by allied detachments. Tense moments followed. At last, in 1923, the treaty of Sèvres, which had been dictated in 1920 by the allies to the Constantinople Government, was replaced by the treaty of Lausanne, which was virtually dictated to the allies by Mustapha. It was a remarkable triumph, won by a characteristically Turkish combination of patience, dignity and impudence.

The story of Mustapha's career and his successful attempt to impose on Turkey at any rate the outward forms of western civilization is told by Herr von Mikusch in a bright popular style. His book can, however, scarcely be described as a serious contribution to history. The saving "is said to have" covers a multitude of picturesque anecdotes which would not bear critical examination; and his analysis of prewar European politics, in which puppets labeled "Edward VII" and "Sir Edward Grey" appear as chief villains, will satisfy only the most simple-minded.

A certain artlessness is indeed characteristic of the author's treatment of his whole subject. He narrates the rough-and-ready methods by which Mustapha muzzles the opposition, and then congratulates him on the establishment of "parliamentary democracy" in Turkey. He praises his work for the emancipation of women, but records without a blush how, when he tired of his wife, he simply "wrote her a letter of divorcement under the ancient Mohammadan law." He vigorously denounces the territorial "greed" of the allies in Turkey; but when Mustapha wiped out the newly born Armenian Republic of Kars, this was merely a "matter of duty." Altogether we are not sure that this book will make quite the impression the writer intended. But it is none the less pleasant reading for that. The translation runs easily; but comparison with the German original reveals some strange blunders, as when Ouchy is described as "an executive seat" (instead of "a suburb") of Lausanne!

The October-December number of the Dublin Magazine, edited by Seumas O'Sullivan, surpasses its own high standard, except possibly in the verse. An engrossing article on Roger Casement by Padriac Colum makes an invaluable pendant to Denis Gwynn's biography, containing as it does some of Mr. Colum's own recollections; and there is a cogent meditation by W. B. Yeats on Swift and the politics of the eighteenth century. Among the 20 pages of reviews is some sound criticism of Daniel Corkery's Life of Synge.

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RADIO FORESEEN MOLDING FUTURE WORLD AFFAIRS

Existence of Hague Court Called Encouraging at Institute's Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 19—The engineer rather than the diplomat will settle future international affairs, through improvements of the radio, Prof. Walter D. Pitkin of Columbia University told the Institute of International Relations which closed its eighth session here last night.

"There will be no obstacle to listening across the seas," Professor Pitkin said, "when short-wave radio transmission can make possible 20,000 stations operating at low cost and without interference."

Messages thus broadcast will "leap over illiteracy," which has hitherto been a barrier to world understanding, he concluded.

Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard law school declared that "the World Court is the only existing agency for settlement of international disputes by law. Its very existence," he continued, "encourages the nations to find pacific settlements of their disputes."

Dr. Herman F. Swartz, president of the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, urged society as a whole to shoulder unemployment insurance.

"We must first of all recognize that any cycle of unemployment must be paid for by the whole of society, not only by the unemployed," he said. "A fund to finance unemployment insurance must be obtained either by the capital reserve plan or by assessment. The latter plan would mean a burden on society just when it would weigh heaviest.

"The best experience indicates that unemployment insurance should be financed by contributions from three sources—the workmen, who are its ultimate beneficiaries, industry, and society as a whole, with the state as a convenient agency."

Two speakers discussed the Chinese situation and Manchurian crisis. Mr. A. Bland Calder, assistant commercial attaché at Shanghai, told of the "great adjustment toward modern industrial methods" in China. Education of young Chinese in America or Europe has had much to do with this modernization program, he said. Trained in banking, agriculture and engineering, such men are giving a new tone to China when they returned from abroad.

Presenting the Chinese viewpoint, Prof. N. Wing Mah of the University of California decried the act of Japan in "sending military forces roughshod over the territory of a friendly neighbor, without first having exhausted peaceful means" of solving the Manchurian problem.

Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, chancellor of the institute, announced that the tenth session will be held in December, 1932, in Riverside. The ninth had already been planned for next July at Portland, Ore.

Boston Art Notes

Alphonse Shelton

Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton are on view at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street. The talent of this artist is varied. He shows a lively interest in a number of things, thus making the exposition of his works enjoyable to the onlooker. He makes portraits and landscapes, each with an enthusiasm which suits it.

The landscapes are treated in an impressionistic manner, capturing a mood rather than a topographical layout. They are airy, fragrant, genuinely expressive. Mr. Shelton has an eye for scenic quality, for picturesque effect. His taste is for softened color, subdued delineation.

In portraiture he is a romantic, searching the loftier traits in the model to depict and emphasize. He ignores rugged characteristics and dwells upon smooth serene ones. All these portrayals are marked by liveliness and ingratiating attitudes.

John McGrath

At the Brittany Coffee Shop on Newbury Street there is a large display of etchings by John McGrath. This craftsman has considerable versatility in aquaforte, achieving effects in a number of ways. His subjects include architecture, landscape, marine—all are treated with modifications of the medium which may suit them.

The landscapes are made with a free play of line in which the artist catches a few qualifying lineaments; the architectural subjects are wrought with care and finesse, displaying patience and observation.

D. A.

BROWN TO EFFECT SAVING OF $50,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University will effect a $50,000 saving in its 1932-1933 budget without cutting salaries of the faculty, according to a statement by Dr. Albert D. Mead, acting president of the university.

The curtailment, he explained, will affect courses of lesser importance. Some will be eliminated. In others, the clerical force will be cut down. Assistant instructors, engaged from year to year, will not be reengaged. A general plan of economizing will be followed in making up the budget.

CAROLS REHEARSED FOR SUNDAY PROGRAM

Familiar carols were sung last night at the only general rehearsal, in the North Bennet Street Industrial School, for a program of Christmas music to be given Sunday afternoon. The carols, under the direction of Miss Pritsinger of the school's music department are to be sung by community groups of the North End.

According to present plans, the carols will be sung outside of the school building on Sunday, as well as at the North Bennet Street playground, North Square, Morton Street playground and outside the North End Union, Parmenter Street.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF DEC. 21-27

MONDAY, DEC. 21

Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan Opera baritone, talkie star, and occasional radio soloist, now becomes permanent soloist with the Firestone program on the WEAF chain, starting early in January.

Guy Lombardo and Toscha Seidel have been voted by radio editors as the "foremost dance orchestra" and "foremost instrumental soloist" on the air. Little Jack Little joins the Lombardos this evening for a series and Mr. Seidel is heard with another artist in a Mozart work for violin and viola.

8-8:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8-8:30—Socony land Sketch. "David Harum's Christmas Gift." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—Roy Bargy's Majestic Orchestra. Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "Michigan." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Musical Dominoes. Piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—The Modernists. CBS—Dixie network.

10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—Toscha Seidel, violinist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22

Good musicians have a common ambition—to conduct a symphony orchestra. A few achieve this. Eugene Ormandy, radio conductor, was sent to relieve Henri Verbrugghen, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony, temporarily. Verbrugghen resigned. Ormandy was then appointed permanent conductor.

Minneapolis came on CBS, and so, symphony connection notwithstanding, Mr. Ormandy is still "on the air."

8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Author series. Soloists; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-8:45—Heel Hugger Harmonies. Male quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Mixed octet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Fuller Man. Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Dixie Concert Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:30—Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

10:30-11—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS to KGB.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23

Winter has come to the north. But radio keeps reminding us of warmer seasons. For instance, note the selections tonight on WJZ at 8:30, WEAF at 9:30, CBS at 10:15 and 10:30.

Christopher Morley philosophizes over WEAF at 10 in a program titled with that legend you'll be reading on packages—"Do Not Open Until Christmas."

Imagine Tin Pan Alley embarrassed! No? Well, Sigmund Spaeth, "Tune Detective," will at least try it at 10:15 on the WJZ chain.

8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Helen Oelheim; Oliver Smith; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.

8:45-9—Modern Male Chorus. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—"Old Counsellor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Swanee Revue. CBS—Dixie network.

9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Gladys Rice; Douglas Stanbury. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.

10:15-10:30—Original sketches. CBS—Dixie network.

10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Lecture-recital by Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ chain.

10:30-11—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. CBS to KLZ.

10:30-11—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24

On the holiday eve expect the traditional music, for the networks, of course, will be sprinkled liberally with it. Of unusual interest will be two transoceanic broadcasts, choral music from King's College, Cambridge, and St. Thomas's "Bach's Church," in Leipzig, Germany, the first at 10:30 a. m., the second at 6 p. m., both over Columbia.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—Arco Dramatic Musicale. Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.

9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.

9:15-9:30—Fray and Braglotti, pianists, CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Maxwell Ensemble, Lanny Ross; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Dixie Mammoth Minstrels. CBS—Dixie network.

10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-11—"Grand Opera Miniatures." Review of "Hansel and Gretel." CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, DEC. 25

Radio's gift to listeners, many of whom will be new ones this day, will be one of the great events of the year. The Metropolitan Opera Company will come on the air for the first time in a traditional holiday opera, Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," a matinee. Both NBC networks will transmit this at 2:00. Other operas are scheduled on Saturday, Dec. 26, and Jan. 2.

2:00-3:45—Metropolitan Opera Company. Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." NBC—WEAF and WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Jack Whiting, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.

8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—"March of Time." News sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Cliquot Club. Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—Interwoven Pair. Jones and Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Leo Reisman and His Orchestra. Dennis King, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—Armour Program. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—NBC Artists Service Program. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel: Theo Karle; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men. Mildred Bailey, Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26

Bidding for your dials will be another Metropolitan Opera NBC broadcast, Bellini's "Norma," probably a matinee, and the fourth of the Philadelphia Orchestra series conducted by Mr. Leopold Stokowski at 8:15 on CBS. Mr. Stokowski's chief item is Brahms's "Symphony No. 1 in C Minor." Also three selections from "Götterdämmerung," the last of the "Ring" operas of Wagner. NBC opera at 2, CBS symphony at 8:15.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-10—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. CBS transcontinental.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Comedy sketch.
5:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Sterling Four, quartet.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Libby Lewis, songs.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Earl Burtnett's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Colorado Cowboys.
5:30 Holiday program.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Bradford organ.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Westinghouse Melody Boys.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
9:25 Talk, "Christmas Mailing."
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 Lowell House Carollers.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ recital and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 Pheasant Orange Festival.
5:45 CBS, Football scores.
8:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Variety Revue; soloists; orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Own Night.
6:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Cornwall's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Stern Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, songs.
6:15 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Al Castaw's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Criterions, male quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Irene Beasley; Round Towners.
10:00 CBS, National Radio Forum.
10:15 CBS, Show Boat: New England Folks."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Davis Brothers, vocal.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 20

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:30 DeMarco Girls.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Fiorsheim Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 NBC, Wonder Orchestra; soloists.
5:00 Del Castillo, organist.
5:30 NBC, English Singers, mixed sextet.
6:30 Chevrolet Chronicles.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Radio Test Tones.
10:15 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:15 p. m.—Sabbath Concert.
12:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
1:00 NBC, "Menace of Paternalism."
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 King's Chapel Choir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Bradford organ.
3:30 V. F. W. Program.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
4:30 Unitarian Hour; service.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio programs.
6:15 Principato Hawaiian Duo.
6:25 Wright interview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 NBC, Willys-Overland Orchestra.
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:16 "In the Spotlight."
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"What's What in Books."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 Shepard Danceapators; soloists.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 Vagabond Orchestra; soloists.
5:30 "Twilight Reveries"; organ; soloist.
6:00 String Quartet and soloist.
6:15 "Memories"; Edmund Breese.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, The Sylvanians.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Roxy Concert Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Gold Seal Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 Veterans' Christmas Stocking Fund.
11:30 Weather; news; time.
11:45 Organ recital.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:30 p. m.—CBS, Program from Berlin.
12:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic Orchestra.
5:00 CBS, the Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Cafe Budapesth.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Popular programs.
9:00 CBS, Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ruth Lyon; Phil Baker.
9:30 Popular program.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
11:30 CBS, California Melodies.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smack-Outs."
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS MERGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Effective Dec. 21, Gammack & Co., 30 Broadway, and Fetzer & Emmons, 420 Broadway, will join forces under the name of Gammack & Co. The Fetzer & Emmons organization will be maintained as a branch office in its present location.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:15 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Entertainments

Newman in England and Wales

Symphony Hall, Boston, Friday evening—Mr. E. M. Newman chose for the final subject of this season's series of Traveltalks "England and Wales." But, alas, he chose to give Wales no more than a small quarter of space midway in the program. To an inveterate traveltalkee who has wistfully viewed the famed English countryside by proxy many times, but whose knowledge of Wales consists of a small water color of a lyric little Welsh bridge painted by an artist friend of youth, a photograph of the sturdy Welsh mining girls, and a heavy-linked chain which, according to childhood memory, was in some way connected with these workers, this was disappointing.

The few glimpses Mr. Newman did show of this little land of consonantal names, spare mountain heights and lush valleys fed by tumbling mountain streams, were enchanting. For some reason he showed only the beauty, the tranquil natural loveliness, undisturbed by the human element, save for one Welsh costume which had been put on for the occasion. He neglected altogether the mining district, which must be teeming with interest. It would have been edifying to see the young women who had evoked one's childish sympathy, or their descendants, in action. At this season, too, coal has a certain importance, and if one remembers one's Amy Lowell, coal also has a beauty of its own.

And so too soon we bade farewell to Wales. We had begun the journey at Stratford, where we looked on the New Memorial Theater in process of construction, as well as on Shakespeare's birthplace. Near by, the activities of the Hathaway farm supplied a fresher touch, as did also an historical pageant at Tewksbury. Then there were the cathedrals, with their superb interiors, the abbeys, the Tudor architecture and the thatched villages. After the Welsh interlude, we went on over familiar country and found an occasional revivifying dash in the palatial estates and castle homes of England's present Princess Mary and Duchess of York. This writer did not stay for the hunting scenes.

We should like to thank Mr. Newman for his continuously successful effort to be distinctly understood, even in the face of difficulties like late comers or other disturbances, and for the many unusual and striking pictures he has shown along with the more customary features.

M. L.

Music

Boston Symphony

Pursuing his commendable policy of setting major choral works before Boston Symphony Orchestra audiences, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky fixed upon Mozart's Requiem to constitute the ninth program of the season (Dec. 18-19). In this presentation, the portion of the orchestra which was required for this work was assisted in its labors by the chorus of the Bach Cantata Club of of Boston, of which Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth is conductor, and by these soloists: Miss Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Mrs. Marie Murray, contralto; Mr. Joseph Lautner, tenor, and Mr. David Blair McClosky, baritone. This was the first time the Boston orchestra had taken part in a performance of this work for 43 years; but its publication had been undertaken in the meantime by other Boston organizations, including the Bach Cantata Club, which had sung it no longer ago than last January.

Perhaps the romantically melodramatic history of the commissioning of this Requiem casts less glamour over the music today than it did for listeners of the last century, but certainly interest still attaches to the fact that this is the composer's last work, and that he left it unfinished. Certain parts of it, notably the Requiem and the Dies Irae, were completed by Mozart, most of the other parts were sketched by him, and for the concluding measures Süssmayer, his pupil, wisely repeated the double fugue of the Kyrie. Thus, if the score sags at moments, the total effect is probably close to what Mozart visioned. If the twentieth century hearer is not wholly in sympathy with the primitive theological outlook of the text, he is nevertheless impressed by the mastery with which the feeling has been transmitted by the composer, particularly in the Kyrie, with its series of chromatic passages leading to a resigned conclusion; in the instrumental prelude to the Recordare, and in the opening measures of the Lacrimosa. These passages are pretty clearly attributed to Mozart, but to them must be added the opening of the Agnus Dei, the attribution of which is uncertain but which seems to bear the Mozart stamp. Throughout, one is impressed by the solemnity of the musical conception and by the restraint of its expression: witness the transparency of the orchestration, and particularly the sparing use of the brass.

The performance under notice deserves high praise, especially as concerns the interpretation of Dr. Koussevitzky and the singing of the chorus. The conductor made no attempt to overdo the dramatic side of the music, and the chorus responded admirably to his conception. Although this choral body suffers somewhat, as many others do, from the predominance of the distaff side, balance was reasonably well maintained, quality of tone was good and precision seemed to be absolute. The solo singers are all possessed of voices of the sort heard to better advantage in a drawing-room or a small hall than in a large auditorium. Here again the women had rather the better of it. Miss Ehrhart's voice, though hardly adequate in volume to the "Te decet hymnus" or the succeeding solo passages, was nevertheless clear and sweet. This singer, who did the occasion the honor of relying wholly upon memory, sang also with intelligence. Mrs. Murray's voice, well employed too, came perhaps nearest to possessing the really necessary depth and breadth.

L. A. S.

Chicago Opera Season

From next Monday until Jan. 9 inclusive, mail orders for the opera season will be accepted by the Boston Chicago Opera Association headquarters at Room 601, 234 Boylston Street. Orders may include one or more performances.

The two-weeks engagement of the Chicago Civic Opera Company at the Boston Opera House will open Feb. 1. There is special interest in the Boston appearances of Lotte Lehmann, the German dramatic soprano who has long been a member of the Vienna State Opera and a guest artist with the opera companies of Berlin, Munich and Dresden. During the Boston engagement she will sing the rôles of Elsa in "Lohengrin" and Eva in "Die Meistersinger."

SALVADOR'S NEW CHIEF TIGHTENS HOLD ON OFFICE

General Meeting Evidently Solidly Intrenched Despite Reports

By the United Press

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 19—Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, who is charged by his political enemies as being the prime mover in the 12-hour revolt early this month which forced President Arturo Araujo to resign and flee to Guatemala City, today appears to be firmly installed in office as President of the Republic despite previous announcements that a new Government would soon be selected.

The youthful military junta, composed of two colonels, a captain and four lieutenants whose ages ranged from 19 to 39 years, this week formally turned the Government over to General Martinez. Although Martinez was First Vice-President during the régime of President Araujo and as such was legally entitled to succeed the Chief Executive, he formally protested against the junta's action in installing him in the Presidency but was prevailed upon to take the office.

Followers of the deposed President now charge that it was really General Martinez who organized the revolt and that he had assumed an attitude of hesitancy in accepting the Presidency in order to protect himself in event the movement failed.

So far Mexico has been the only country to recognize the new régime in pursuance of the Estrada policy of recognizing whatever faction is in power regardless of how it obtains office on the ground that the internal policies and happenings in other countries do not concern the Mexican Government.

The other Central American republics and the United States have refused to recognize the Martinez régime because a Central American-United States treaty forbids the recognition of any of the five republics in which the governing group has seized power by violence. Señor Araujo is now awaiting action by the State Department in Washington on the legality of the existing Salvadorean Government in the hope that he will be reinstated.

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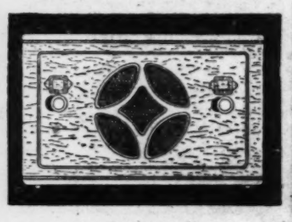

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Chicago Print Show

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

CHICAGO

FOR true artistic merit I doubt very much if there has been as good an exhibition as the Third International in the United States for many years. It follows worthily in the footsteps of its two predecessors, and that is saying a great deal. Including the United States there are 20 countries represented, so the show has a truly international character.

It is certain that contemporary print makers come far nearer true artistic expression than contemporary painters or sculptors. This, I believe, is because they have a definite means of expression which is fairly well understood, and behind which they cannot hide. If they have nothing to say, it is all too painfully apparent. Print lovers demand something more than mere drawing, composition, technical proficiency. They insist that these are the necessary prerequisites of expression, and then look for something worth while that has been expressed. In this exhibition one sees it on all sides. It is the sort of show that gains on acquaintance, and repeated visits confirm the impression of very high quality.

A Scarcity of "Stunts"

All points of view are represented, from a very literal portrait of a Pueblo Indian girl by Mr. W. Herbert Dunton of Taos to a very abstract representation of a dancing girl done in scratchy technique by Herr Karl Hofer, a German. There is no doubt, however, that the more or less literal representations are in the minority, though there is a refreshing absence of mere technical and emotional "stunts."

Some of the prints are of very large size, which raises the question as to how large a print should be. The consensus will probably be that when a print is made for itself alone and not as a reproduction of a painting, it should be fairly small, as otherwise there is danger of straining the medium. Yet, against this may be set the winners of the first and second Logan Prizes, —"Wagons on the Heath," a woodcut by an English woman, Miss Muriel Jackson, and a large lithographed "Torso" by M. André Derain. Good prints both; the first loses and the second gains by distance. Much of the delicate cutting in the wood block disappears at a distance where the print can be comfortably viewed, while the lithograph gains in solidity of form.

Against this woodcut may be set another by a Swiss, M. Aldo Patocchi, which for pure technical accomplishment ranks high in the show. It is called "Insinuation," and shows the heads of two men, one evidently disturbed by the other's remarks. The cutting is in exact scale with the size of the block and the print carries well, but if the whole thing had been done at one-fourth the size with the same technique at corresponding scale, I believe it would have been much finer. Woodcuts depend, in last analysis, on definite contrasts of white and jet black, and a large print is almost inevitably harsh. There is, too, the question of print collectors. Most of them keep their prints in portfolios, taking them out to admire and examine from time to time. The mechanical difficulties of handling prints larger than 20 inches are something to be considered.

British Exhibitors

The third Logan Prize went to Mr. Honoré Guilbeau, a young Chicago artist who is just beginning to exhibit. The print, a lithograph, is called "Back Stage, Fair Grounds," and is a mature performance, architecturally composed, with little groups of dancers well distributed, each with some particular charm of its own and all subordinated to the general effect. The Brewster Prize for woodcuts was given to a British artist, Mr. Ian A. J. Cheyne, for a color print called "Glen Cluanie." Mr. Cheyne has used the Japanese idiom, and one might easily mistake it for a Japanese print. It is a very able performance, and handsome in color. It is another proof that nationality in art is disappearing. But if further proof were needed, it would be found in the Brewster award for lithographs, won by Señor José M. Pavon of Mexico. It is the interior of a Paris laundry, and evidently was done in Paris. It is a very fine print.

Miss Clare Leighton, the English girl who won last year's first award, sent two handsome prints of lumbering scenes in Canada, and the American, Mr. Glenn Coleman, also a previous prize winner, had a very fine still life which received honorable mention hors concours. Several other mentions were given which were well deserved. In an exhibition of this quality the awarding of prizes is difficult.

I firmly believe that all painters should make prints, either etchings, lithographs, or woodcuts. This brings them face to face with an extremely definite problem. I am convinced that if more painters would make prints, they would either paint better pictures or would stop painting. In either case the public would benefit.

"Wagons on the Heath," by Muriel Jackson, Which Won the First Logan Prize at the Third International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving, at the Art Institute of Chicago.

London's Drama in 1931

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

LONDON'S theater in 1931 has not reached the level of the three previous years. Nothing produced in London during the last 12 months has been equal to "Journey's End," "The Apple Cart" or "The Barrets of Wimpole Street." This may seem a hard saying when the extraordinarily enthusiastic reception given to Mr. Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" is recollected. After the first night of that entertainment the critics got out their most silvery toned trumpets, and blew on them with unparalleled unanimity resounding blasts of praise, and the public nobly backed them up by besieging the doors of Drury Lane for tickets in numbers unknown since the days of "Rose Marie."

"Cavalcade" was undoubtedly the dramatic event of the year, but somehow one feels that its terrific success was due to causes very little connected with its merit as a work of art. It too palpably cashed in on the mood of the time to be welcomed without misgiving as a masterpiece. Produced on the eve of the general election, with a wave of patriotism sweeping the country, when everybody was in the humor to look back on the recent history of Britain in a mood of affectionate and swelling pride, its pageantry and the so consistently struck note of "the glory of our blood and state" could not fail to hit the bell.

Dramatizing the Times

To do so did not call on the best of Mr. Coward's powers. On the very declaration of his theme, the splendor of England, he found an enormous amount of enthusiasm ready-made to his hand by circumstances for which he was not responsible; he had only to canalize it into the proper channel. One is reminded of the remark that Dr. Johnson made of a pamphlet of Swift's that caused England to finish a war of which she was already tired. "He had to count ten," said Johnson, "and he counted it right." For these reasons we should not include "Cavalcade" in the best 10 plays of the year, but it is only fair to say that most critics would probably rank it as the first of the lot.

Two of the most satisfactory pieces of the year were "After All" and "London Wall," by Mr. John Van Druten, both of which had long runs. "After All" posed well the old problem of the differing standards of successive generations, coming to no very original conclusion, but reaching it by an interesting and pleasant road. "London Wall" gave us a vivid glimpse into the ambitions of young girls working in a solicitor's office, showing its author's insight to be keen, even if somewhat narrow. This piece had one big scene played with notable force by Miss Marie Ney.

Mr. Ronald Jeans's "Lean Harvest" was a striking effort, and the Expressionist scene in which the hero, who had succeeded in business but failed in life, saw all his world crashing round him in a fantastic vision of flashing lights and dissonant voices, anticipated one of the most remarkable effects in "Cavalcade." Mr. Leslie Banks gave a vigorous and convincing portrait of the business man, absorbed in his professional existence until it is too late, a welcome relief from the caricatures of the business world, of which the cinema is so fond. Like Mr. Van Druten in "After All," Mr. Jeans is content to state a problem without solving it, for, if his hero found no satisfaction in riches, neither did his poorer brother fare any more happily in the alternative condition.

Hampstead Repertory

Mr. Alec Rae's small repertory theater at Hampstead has been responsible for two noteworthy productions during the past year. One of these, "The Nelson Touch," was a not very serious, but continuously exciting, drama of political life. The other, "The Crime at Blossoms," was a well-considered satire on the morbid interest in crime which both public and press so frequently display.

This year the London theater has had to get along without much help from its most distinguished playwrights. Neither Mr. Bernard Shaw, nor Sir James Barrie, nor Mr. A. A. Milne has had any new play produced. Mr. Somerset Maugham, however, has contributed "The Breadwinner," in which his mastery of technique revealed itself as surely as ever it has done before, the entrance of the hero on the fall of the curtain at the end of the first act, when all his family has been anxiously discussing the prospects of his escaping from bankruptcy, being a feat of theatrical dexterity.

"Autumn Crocus"

"Autumn Crocus," a half-humorous, half-pathetic study of a Lancashire school teacher on holiday among the Tyrolese mountains, was somewhat too sugary for the taste of the more austere critics, but not for the London public in general, since its popularity triumphantly survived the departure of its leading lady, Miss Fay Compton, into provincial pantomime. "The Immortal Lady," by Mr. Clifford Bax, was a much better play than its short run would indicate, and it was made really significant by the exceedingly beautiful performance of Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, perhaps the best individual performance, apart from Mr Henry Ainley's in the gruesome "Anatomist," that the London stage has seen this year. Finally may be mentioned "The Good Companions" and "Elizabeth of England," two plays that owe a good deal of the pleasure they give to their elaborate stage settings,

The East-End Artists

By FRANK RUTTER

London

DEMOCRATIC art—pictures of the people, for the people, by the people—is the fare offered by the East London Group, a body of artists now holding its annual exhibition in the West End, at the Lefevre Galleries in King Street, St. James's. It is one of the best and most vital exhibitions held in England this year.

Only a few years ago, Mr. Paul Cooper, an art teacher, got together a group of workingmen in Whitechapel and thereabout, taught them painting and formed the most promising of his pupils into this group. These East London painters held their first West End exhibition in 1929 and took artistic London by storm, owing to the excellence of their craftsmanship and the fresh vitality of their work. They have steadily improved, but they have kept their heads, and in this their third exhibition they have maintained the simple integrity of their style and have modestly maintained their low prices, their pictures ranging from 8 to 20 guineas according to size.

While there is plenty of variety in their work, these artists have in common a zest for subjects taken from the contemporary life around them, and a determination to set forth these subjects directly and simply in terms of good drawing, harmonious color and often in a striking design. They are realists, but they are also good craftsmen, knowing that nobility of treatment can dignify the most ordinary subjects. Mr. Paul Cooper, president of the Group, is essentially a painter who sings of the joys of the annual holiday. One of the best of his pictures this year shows two girls, seated on a pier, writing postcards to their friends at home. "Wish You Were Here" is the title of this intimate little glimpse of commonplace holiday-making by the seaside. Fresh and breezy in treatment as in conception, it is a page torn from the book of life.

The Life Around Them

But more of the exhibitors keep to the subjects that London itself affords. Most characteristic is the painting by Henry Silk, "From an East End Window," only a glimpse of a tumbledown roof and some houses through a half-curtained window, but there is a sense of style in the design, a realization of beauty in the tender mellow color as well as in the composition. The painter has felt joy in his discovery of beauty in an unexpected place, and he expresses this joy in the firm conviction of every line of his design, in every stroke of his luscious pigment.

Elwin Hawthorne finds a similar joy in painting "Bow Church" with atmospheric tenderness and subtlety; Harold Steggles rejoices in the fine perspective seen under the railway arch of "The Red Bridge"; his brother, W. J. Steggles, paints "Highbury" and suburban landscapes with a similar joyous brilliance. All these artists make us feel that they have found something worth painting, and have painted it with a love for the materials of their craft and with respect for the fundamentals of design. They do not try to be "clever," or to ape the style of the latest fashion in continental painting. They are content to be themselves, to paint their chosen subjects as well and truly and as beautifully as they can. And so their art seems to be "racy of the soil," to be a spontaneous and indigenous outburst that is delightful in itself and may well have a directing influence on the future of English painting.

No Propaganda

While so many of these painters derive their inspiration from the "mean streets" of slums in the East End, it is only rarely that one of them expresses the pathos of certain aspects of contemporary life. Albert Turpin does this when he paints a long line of "Unemployed" waiting outside the Labor Bureau, or gives us a glimpse of a "Night Shelter," but there is nothing sentimental or sordid in his pictures, which express the scenes with dignity and a fine richness in their mellow hues of low-toned colors. There is no "propaganda" in these or any of the other paintings, and the artists generally seek for what is joyous and beautiful in the life around them.

Brynhild Parker is the best woman painter in this group, and her admirable interior "The French Family" has just been bought for the nation by the Contemporary Art Society. She also shows a picture of bathers and bathing machines at "Southend," full of vivacity and most animated in design.

Most of these East London artists are quite young men and women, and they have certainly made a brilliant start after comparatively short training. It seems certain that some of those mentioned will eventually take high rank among modern painters.

At the Arlington Gallery there is an exhibition of water colors, etchings and sculpture by Miss Eveleen Buckton, who shows considerable accomplishment in three directions, but who is specially happy in her drawings of mountain forms. Among her Alpine subjects "Pas de Chevres, Arolla" is impressive by its bold drawing and slight tinting, while in "The Munch and Eiger—Early Morning" she expresses the play of light and shadow among these giants with delicate subtlety. "Early Morning, Murren" and "Above "Arolla" are two other admirable Alpine water colors, while among her engraved works are some attractive aquatints of scenes in North Wales.

Mr. Martin Hardie, who is keeper of prints and drawings at the Victoria and Albert Museum, is showing at the Fine Art Society a collection of water colors executed during his rare holiday hours. These include some closely observed and beautiful cloud studies, while his vigorous grasp of weather conditions is seen in "A North Easter," a fine breezy marine. A careful and accomplished draftsman, Mr. Hardie has broadened his style in his recent works, of which one of the most beautiful is a harmony in silver and pale green showing "The Seine from Rolleboise."

The Passing Scene

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SOMETHING of the wiuespread problem of unemployment enters into "1931—," a drama by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sifton, produced by the Group Theater at the Mansfield Theater, Dec. 10. Although the authors apparently are using their theme as a means of arousing revolutionary sentiment, the spectacle of what might happen to one workless man is sufficient of a shock to the spectators to cause them to feel surprise, on leaving the theater, to see themselves surrounded by crowds of people well dressed and well fed. Mr. Franchot Tone makes moving the story of the descent of a confident workman to the plane of the unemployable.

Mr. D. W. Griffith in "The Struggle" has modernized for the talking films a type of drama about intemperance once common on the stage. Like "Drink" and "Ten Nights in a Barroom," "The Struggle" shows how a workman may descend to the dregs of human experience because of an uncontrolled appetite for liquor. Hal Skelly plays this part in the Griffith film, and goes through the traditional course of deserting his family, becoming a derelict, and finally forswearing drink after violent scenes in a deserted house. His wife nurses him back to sanity and health, he get his job back and becomes rich by the sale to his employer of an improved manufacturing process.

"Secret Service"

Mr. William Gillette's drama of the American Civil War, "Secret Service," has been made into a talking film by RKO, with Mr. Richard Dix in the part of the Union officer who must play the spy, even when he makes use of information furnished by his Southern sweetheart, played by Miss Shirley Grey. The firm underlying structure of the original play lends firmness even to the greatly diffused treatment required by this screen version. Mr. Gavin Gordon and Miss Nance O'Neil give strong performances in minor rôles.

"Explorers of the World"

Motion pictures of the experiences of six adventurers into strange places are assembled in a film with sound and explanatory talk called "Explorers of the World." The picture is at its best, perhaps, in the section devoted to Mr. Harold Noice's visit with the Tariano Indians at the head waters of the Amazon. The novelty of this episode, probably, was responsible for its stronger effect, as intrinsically it is probably no more meritorious than the more familiar scenes included in Mr. Harold McCracken's adventures in Alaska and Arctic Siberia, Mr. Gene Lamb's journeys in Asia, Mr. James L. Clark's travels in Africa, Commander J. R. Stenhouse's voyages to the Antarctic or Mr. Laurence M. Gould's work as second in command with the Byrd South Pole expedition.

A Critic of Critics

Equity Magazine for December contains an editorial called "Dramatic Critics Through the Actors' Eyes," in which it is proposed that theater managers say to newspaper editors in effect: "As long as your critics come to appraise our productions and honestly report on them as the impartial representatives of the public, we will coöperate with them—even when their verdicts are adverse to our interests. But when they use our productions, our playwrights and our actors as flying trapezes from which to perform for the public we will not admit them to our theaters under any circumstances."

E. C. S.

Painting and Preaching

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Eight years ago there was founded in England a Society of Parson Painters whose annual exhibition is now being held at the Walker Galleries. Modest in its aims, this society does not seek to compete in the market with professional artists, but was founded to help and encourage clergymen who are fond of drawing or painting. From the very nature of their circumstances, these amateurs as a rule are isolated and unable to get that stimulus which mutual criticism and comparison afford. It was for this purpose that the first exhibition, held privately, was organized, and this initial display revealed so much interesting material that the society was subsequently persuaded to make its exhibitions open to the public and court a wider audience of critics.

The Dean of Westminster (W. Foxley Norris), a prominent member of this society, is an accomplished amateur whose water colors of landscape and architectural subjects have been hung at the Royal Academy and in other exhibitions. He is also a shrewd and kindly critic, and to the current number of Walker's Monthly he contributes an article on the Society of Parson Painters which contains much that can be read and pondered on with profit not only by amateurs but also by young professional painters.

"Drawing," says the Dean, "is the root of it all. If you can't draw, you can't paint, and what is the matter with the ordinary amateur is that he has never learned to draw—and he doesn't know it."

It is not only the parson-painters who should feel grateful to the Dean of Westminster for his plain speaking. His advice is the best that can be given to all young artists and students of art, and it need only be added that his own water colors at the Walker Galleries show that the Dean is well qualified to aid his brother amateurs by example as well as by precept.

London's Best Films of 1931

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE end of 1931 the talkie has not yet become international. So far as the audience is concerned, whatever it may be from the producers' point of view, this is a serious problem for England, which admits foreign pictures so readily. When looking at the products of the studios of Germany and France, which are so freely displayed in the cinemas of London, her audiences acutely realize the disabilities placed upon the appeal of the film by the frequent incomprehensibility of a foreign tongue.

Efforts to cope with this condition have been made from time to time, with most noticeable success by M. René Clair. In "Sous les Toits de Paris" he produced a picture that was understandable even to those who were completely forged by its dialogue. Ufa, of Germany, however, adopts the obvious and expensive method of making alternative versions. "The Congress Dances," for example, its latest picture, may be obtained by exhibitors in German, French, and English, with the English actress, Lillian Harvey, who is the one of the most popular film stars on the Continent, appearing in all three versions.

During 1931 Britain has been prolific in film output; so much so, indeed, that the question seriously presents itself whether she is not making too many films on the theory that if she turns out three or four a week regularly, one or two here and there are bound to be good. It is unfortunately true that of the flood of British pictures that have been released during the last 12 months, very few have left any lasting impression.

British International produced a notable thing in "Dreyfus." The Herbert Marshall films made for both Ideal and Gainsborough have been satisfying entertainment, largely because of their star's excellent voice. Sidney Howard in "Up for the Cup" and one or two other films, though at times hampered by unsatisfactory material, has developed into one of the screen's best comedians. "Hobson's Choice" was a good period piece.

These are the high lights of Britain's 1931 productions. They do not compare favorably with the achievements of France and Germany.

In "Sous les Toits de Paris" and "Le Million," France achieved the feat of pleasing both the public and the critics. The latter picture was notable for its effervescing fun and its sustained rhythm, while the Paris scenes of "Sous les Toits" were enough in themselves to assure its success.

Germany's "Le Chemin du Paradis" (first shown in London during 1931, but produced earlier) was full of admirable things, but revealed a tendency to sag between one joyous episode and another. "The Dancing Congress" perhaps had a similar fault. At any rate this film as a whole was not by any means on the same high level as the episode showing the heroine singing in the carriage the Tsar has given to her, the crowds in the Viennese cafés and laundry women and children by the wayside taking up the chorus as she travels along, a sequence as exhilarating and attractive, perhaps, as any the screen has yet afforded.

H. H.

At Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Following an exhibition of paintings by Robert Strong Woodward, the first of a series sponsored by the Mount Holyoke Friends of Art, newly formed art society at the college, the Dwight Art Memorial has opened an Exhibition of American Painting, containing canvases by well-known American landscape and portrait painters and offering a survey of American painting during the last 100 years.

Jan Zrzavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Jan Zrzavý is rapidly winning for himself a foremost place among Czech painters. A native of Nemecký Brod, in south Bohemia, he had been greatly influenced by an exhibition of the French Impressionists in Prague, while still a student at the School of Applied Art, and became one of the youngest members of the prewar impressionist school in Bohemia. After the war, Zrzavý traveled widely in Germany, north Italy, Venice and France, until, like so many Slav artists, he made Paris his second home, spending many months of each year there.

A short while ago, The Christian Science Monitor reproduced a Zrzavý painting of Vinci, the home of the great Italian master. This was an excellent introduction to Zrzavý, for it was no passing fancy which led the Czech painter to Vinci. He acknowledges his great debt to Leonardo da Vinci, in fact going so far as to say that until a few years ago he was almost entirely under his influence and that of the Italian and Russian Primitives. Strongly individualistic, Zrzavý has won through to a serene tranquillity which reveals itself in all his works, whether portraits or landscapes.

In a recent exhibition of Zrvazý's pictures at the Umělecká Beseda in Prague, an excellent idea of his artistic conceptions could be obtained. Both in the landscapes—most of which were of scenes from France or Venice—and portraits, the absence of the merely superficial or incidental was pronounced.

Thus, for example, his "Piazzetta," though showing only two columns inclosed by the sides of the little square and a small stretch of water beyond, yet conveyed the impression of the pomp, the splendor of the Venice of yesteryear.

Five Hundred Cats

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

CATS, cats, cats. Cats playful, inquisitive, disdainful. Drowsy, lively, tidy, frowsy, self-contained cats. Cats of the boudoir, cats of the alley. All, all are in the congress of cats in art that is continuing through December at the Maurel Gallery. Here are portfolios filled with prints of cats, glass globes inclosing miniature figures of cats making merry at picnics or community sings; show cases containing cats molded in bronze, glass, porcelain, plaster, copper, and carved from wood, granite, ivory and jade. The Phœbe Arleigh Collection, which is in this show, comprises more than 300 items, including Staffordshire and Chelsea ware, Chinese and Japanese ceramics, and a large group of paintings and prints, the whole resulting from nearly a dozen years of travel and selection.

No show of this sort would be complete without something by Steinlen and Foujita, Frenchman and Japanese. By Steinlen there is the magnificent tortoise shell fence sitter that was a center of interest at the Museum of French Art's exhibition last spring that was devoted to Degas and his circle. Cats recumbent and rampant appear in other works by Steinlen. Foujita's cats appear in etchings and lithographs expressing contentment, mild curiosity or bristling annoyance, according to the artist's turn of wit. A cat out of one of Beaudelaire's strange visions, drawn by Mr. Major Felten, seems to be stalking the visitor, whichever way one turns, so completely essentialized is the animal's forward gesture of prowling.

* * *

Poe is depicted by Mr. Benjamin Miller in a wood cut with a pessimistic cat all but sitting on the poet's shoulder; a rival surely, to that raven when it came to making moan. Miss Wanda Gag, mirthful always, depicts a tabby utterly asleep on the best cushion in "Grandma's Parlor." The merriment connoted by this artist creeps into every part of this sentimental-comical tableau. Even grandma's well-worn tall button shoes under the table seem to be giggling. Miss Mary Tannahill's "Provincetown Cat," a decorative print in color, glorifies a calico cat.

In Miss Mabel Dwight's etching a black cat watches the antics of her five kittens in hot pursuit and battle around a rug. M. Mily Possof, who does satirical pictures of doll-women in Paris, naturally draws dandified cats, and Miss Peggy Bacon's comic outlook extends even to feline vagrancy. Fugi Nakamizo's two black kittens are as fretful as porcupines. Not altogether unsuspicious is the look of innocence on the face of the pink-nosed and blue-eyed kitten poking through the curtains in "What Happened?" by Guido Gruenewald. Whistler wanted a foreground spot in his etching, "The Good Shoe," so he sketched in a cat absorbed in its toilette. Hokusai, classic Japanese print maker, made decorative use of the cat as he did every other item in nature, animate and inanimate, that came under his hand. Rembrandt completes the picture with a hearth companion in his "Holy Family with Cat." Mr. Joseph Pennell found room for a cat on the sidewalk in his teeming picture of little Italy, called "This Is not Naples, but New York."

* * *

All these are in this show, together with Breslern-Roth's flame-like composition, "The Family Circle," with its white and buff kittens with their mother on a crimson cushion (a copy of this is in the British Museum); Bartolozzi's engraving in color, "Girl with Kitten," after Reynolds; Verschuuren's painting of a Dutch cottage dance, with the bored family cat curled up on the floor; "Love Scene with Cat," a seventeenth century Persian miniature; Miss Agnes Tait's "Easter Lillies," with its black cat for contrast of values; and "Cats and Peonies," a Chinese painting dating from the Ming dynasty, lent by Dr. Arnold Genthe. Dr. Genthe shows photographic studies of a cat sunning itself in a courtyard and a row of five Siamese kittens depicted in the rhythms of lapping their breakfast cream, each with its separate bowl. There are old-time Yankee and English cats done in cross-stitch.

Mice, naturally have not been forgotten where cats are so profusely mentioned, for here is a Currier and Ives print, "Three Fraid Cats," with a bold-mannered mouse causing white kittens to shiver deliciously. But greatest ignominy is reserved for one of the figures on a shelf of French porcelain grotesque cats. He wears a painted jacket decorated with finely scornful mice. From many private collections and from dealers' galleries have come loans to this novel show. Only one thing is lacking—a real cat, such as that lordly stroller at the Pen and Brush Club, to give each visitor the once-over as he enters, thereafter to ignore him, or, as a special and occasional favor, to rub against his legs before he leaves.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Verdi Revival

A Review by GUIDO PANNAIN

Verdi, by Carlo Gatti. Two volumes. Milan: Ed. Alpes.

ONE of the most notable events in musical life after the war was the revival of Verdi's music. Actually, Verdi was never effete, for the expressive power of his music always kept alive the contact between the public and his works. It was, rather, the valuation of his music which appeared to undergo a certain crisis. The revolutionary tendencies in musical taste toward the end of the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth threatened to destroy everything that stood for wholesome, popular tradition. It is true that this was followed by a renewed love of popular music, but this was an artificial popularity the essence of which was distilled through the most refined intellectualism. The operas of Giuseppe Verdi appeared, for some time, in the rôle of a decayed nobility. Men of letters, armed with eyeglass and boutonnière, looked on with ostentatious contempt at the clumsy, rustic manners of the singers who portrayed Ernani, Manrico, Violetta and Eleonora. To the intellectuals Otello and Falstaff were a kind of enigma; Otello was a vocal tour de force for a tenor voice and Falstaff a stylistic prodigy, representing a gesture of good will toward scholasticism.

After the war, things changed, and the overrefined opponents of Verdi betook themselves to Canossa. The public, put to hard straits during four trying years, harked back to operatic music as a thirsty man rushes to the crystalline waters of a spring To the intellectualism of an overrefined and quintessential music, sophisticated and problematical, there followed immediately an eager longing for song, for warm, sonorous voices, vigorous and palpitating, without the need for preparatory reflection. Since contemporary composers were incapable of satisfying this spontaneous, ardent desire for lyricism, there was little left but Verdi, not only for Italians, but for all peoples.

Naturally the revival was not attended by a corresponding renascence of the Verdi literature. But now there appears a truly monumental Verdi biography by Prof. Carlo Gatti of Milan. Gatti's claims for this biography are set out in definite terms. He has made use of sources of undoubted value, including the correspondence between Giuseppina Strepponi and the Countess Maffei and Muzio and Barezzi. The work is in two volumes. The first carries us to 1859, the time of the "Ballo in Maschera," and brings order into the medley of anecdotes and episodes which marked the first period of Verdi's activities. The second shows us the figure of Verdi against the background of his family; friends, publishers, the theater and the artistic world generally.

It has been objected that this work of Gatti shows a certain critical deficiency in that it does not attack those problems of style and valuation which many people today appear to be conscious of in Verdi's music. This seems to me to be irrelevant, mainly because Gatti's book is essentially biographical in character, and also because the critical sense is, in Gatti's case, good sense which, without any pretense to discovery or revelation, spontaneously and naturally reveals itself in limpidly clear narration. Carlo Gatti is a perfectly balanced writer who, with calm logic, intentionally refrains from all surprise attacks from explosive opinions and from that merely intellectual criticism which is the bane of Verdi criticism as it is of all criticism.

This biography, in short, will be looked upon as a source of most valuable material which has been passed through the sieve of rigorous analysis: it will also be of great use for future studies of Verdi's works. It arrives at a most opportune moment to enrich Italian literature, which is so poor in regard to this subject, whereas in other countries, particularly England, love and admiration for Verdi's operas have given rise to recent studies of varying character and importance, like those of Francis Toye and Ferruccio Bonavia.

These volumes of Gatti will be accorded the reception that all serious works deserve in this beautiful Italy where, besides the orange groves, we find the flower of rhetoric.

New York Music Chronicle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

"THE Flying Dutchman" found a haven on the Metropolitan stage for the first time this season on Dec. 9. It will be remembered that the Metropolitan revived Wagner's early opera a season ago after disregarding its existence since the winter of 1908. As a special bait for public attention the rôles of the Dutchman and Senta were allotted to Friedrich Schorr and Maria Jeritza, who resumed those parts last week. There was also scenery by Serge Soudeikin, who had been acclaimed the season before for his settings for another nautical opera, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko." These settings continue in use, although their formal prettiness is disappointing after the "Sadko" outfit.

This performance again showed the skill and conviction with which Mme. Jeritza portrays the visionary, obsessed Senta. Unfortunately she was by no means in good voice and had difficulty with some of the music, particularly the Ballade. Mr. Schorr's is an admirably composed impersonation, even if deficient in romantic quality. Vocally he was excellent, except for a note or two at the top of his scale. There was a capital Daland in Mr. Andresen and a bulky, strong-voiced Erik in Mr. Lorenz. The chorus did very well, and the orchestra played with rather more than its usual spirit.

"L'Africana" on Dec. 12 was at once a first time of the season and a benefit performance. As has been usual for some years Miss Rosa Ponselle sang Selika, whose music is well suited to her voice, and Mr. Gigli sang Vasco da Gama, in spite of the fact that some of Vasco's music puts a severe strain on his vocal resources. Mr. Danise was the Nelusko and Mr. Serafin conducted.

In "Manon," Dec. 17, the gifts and art of Miss Bori and Mr. Gigli gave great pleasure. In "Carmen," Dec. 11, Mme. Jeritza proved that little as the rôle of the Spanish Gypsy suits her physically, some of the music exhibits her voice and singing to advantage. The Don José was Mr. Martinelli, the Escamillo Mr. Pinza.

Symphony Concerts

Thanks to Messrs. Toscanini and Stokowski we have had performances within the last fortnight of the "Rhenish" Symphony and the C major Symphony of Schumann. The debt of gratitude to the Philadelphia batonist is perhaps the heavier one for rehabilitating in the C major a grossly neglected work of surpassing beauty. Mr. Stokowski and his band came to town on Dec. 8 and gave their periodic concert in Carnegie Hall. The orchestra's best qualities of finish, brilliance and just balance came forth in full flower in the performance of the lovely adagio, which Felix Weingartner calls "the best movement in all of Schumann's symphonies." No less absorbing were Mr. Stokowski's interpretations of the overture, entr'acte and first ballet from Schubert's "Rosamunde," and of the ebullient "Carnaval Romain" Overture of Berlioz. Mr. Stokowski opened his program with a suave, elegant and notably euphonious performance of Berlioz's orchestral transcription of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance."

It was this ingenious transmutation from the fecund Berlioz laboratory that linked the Philadelphia Orchestra's concert with that of the Philharmonic-Symphony on Dec. 10 in the same hall. Mr. Toscanini closed rather than opened his concert with the Weber-Berlioz waltz, and once again the local public was served a choice delicacy in all the refinements and consummate artistry of a glowing performance. That the Italian conductor is ever the patriot and compatriot was attested by the presence on the program of an inconsequential and commonplace overture to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" by the Florentine, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco. The orchestra was particularly lavish of rich tone and polish in Dvořák's pleasant "Symphonic Variations on an Original Theme." But the event of the evening was the grand and glorious performance accorded the Fourth Symphony of Brahms. If it lacked the warmth and elasticity of human tenderness, it was nothing short of Phidian in plan and execution. It had the rugged grandeur, the architectural splendor and solidity, the lapidary rootedness of a Gibraltar that we associate with the genius of Brahms. The audience responded to a man with cheers and handclapping.

Recitals

Those who sat enchained and enchanted by the playing of Efram Zimbalist in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 7, must have departed with two convictions—that the music of Bach was not a mysterious, forbidding network of tone when devotedly clarified, and that as a violinist Mr. Zimbalist was a superb and finished designer. The program was given over to compositions by Bach and Paganini. Although with the latter's music the eminent artist accomplished marvels of skill and tone that gave renewed life to threadbare works, it was in the E major Concerto and the Second Partita of Bach that he rose to his full height as a great artist.

How skillfully differentiated were the five sections of the partita. Detail, infinitesimal, microphonic, but fitting inalienably in the intricate fabric, characterizes this music, and in particular the concluding Chaconne, which is a variety of patterning, scurrying notes fixed like bright tiny stones in a mosaic. And on this Mr. Zimbalist played the light of his molding, formalizing art. Each note had definition, clarity; each phrase was a complete unity, chiseled and filed, but inextricable from the scheme. And above it all the never-bending poise of a man in full command of a wide range of powers.

The week brought forth two other celebrated recitalists—Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, who appeared before expected throngs in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 11 and Dec. 12, respectively. On Dec. 7 at the Town Hall, Yvonne Gall, that accomplished soprano of both the Paris Opéra and the Ravinia Park troupe, gave another exhibition of her authentic art in an extensive variety of lyrics. And mention should be made of the engrossing recital given by Lillian Benisch, contralto, in the music salon of the Barbizon-Plaza on Dec. 8.

PETER BOWDOIN.

Accademia dei Fidenti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE—The Accademia dei Fidenti (academy of those who have faith), thanks to the courage and enthusiasm of its directors, in face of many difficulties and within a brief period, has done much in Florence for those who care for the theater.

Founded some 80 years ago, its object was to provide something more vital than the pompous and declamatory school of the Royal and Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. Recently, after having undergone a period of eclipse, the theater has been restored and redecorated. The first performances under the new auspices were given toward the end of 1927, the piece chosen being Pirandello's "Scamandro."

At the "Fidenti" actors, authors, managers, scene-shifters and audience alike are regarded as co-workers in the production of the play. The theater and school of acting in connection with the theater are maintained in part by the fees of the students, in part by the annual subscriptions of the academicians (who are entitled to attend the performances without other charge) and partly by the sale to the public of the remaining seats for each performance.

Some of the performances are given by the students of the school. Others are given by leading Italian and foreign companies who, in this little academic theater, play to enthusiastic and intelligent audiences of Italians and members of the foreign colonies in Florence.

Lectures are given and conferences held on subjects relative to the drama and theater, and an interesting feature of the Academy's program is a series of afternoon receptions for well-known actors and companies appearing at other theaters in the city. This affords the academicians an opportunity of meeting various distinguished players and hearing them talk of their work and the theater. Among those for whom such receptions have been given have been M. Tairoff and Mlle. Alice Koonen, the celebrated Russian players; the Louis Jouvet Company; the Pitoëffs, Maria Melato, Giachetti, the delightful Venetian actor, and Angelo Musco, the Sicilian.

Photograph by Manuel Frères, Paris

Scene From Michel Tchekhoff's Rhythmic Drama, "Le Chateau S'Eveille" ("The Castle Awakes"), as Produced at the Théâtre de l'Avenue, Paris.

'La Belle de Haguenau'

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THE Opéra-Comique a work of quite exceptional kind has just been produced. "La Belle de Haguenau" is based on a dramatic and lyric formula of striking novelty and originality. The author and the composer who conceived it approach the musical theater for the first time. Their trial piece is masterly.

It is a sort of stylization of legendary and synthetic characters. The actors have the stiffness, awkwardness and truculence of those allegorical figures carved in stone in the cathedrals of the Middle Ages, in the wood of the seats of Basilicas or on automatic clocks such as that of Strasbourg. They portray the general types of humanity and express themselves with piquant fantasy, with a characteristic mixture of prosaicness and poetry.

At the rise of the curtain, the stage is occupied by a line of soldiers dressed and helmeted like toys. Their line moves all in one piece and serves as a decorative frieze for each heading of the chapter of events. When, in the stiff step of the automaton, they have reached the wings after their chief has in a few words summarized the subject matter of the scene that follows, a second curtain is drawn and the action starts.

The Plot

One sees the Belle of Haguenau, gracious and vain, dismissing the soldier Kasper, a clumsy fellow who has just declared his love. She tells him that she is going to marry a rich man. The soldier declares that he is going to the wars but that he will return in two years. In two years Kasper comes back. He is a corporal and already has some savings. The husband has just passed away. The corporal, therefore, again proposes to the Belle. But she tells him that he must wait the two years required by convention. The corporal thinks this scruple honorable and returns to the war.

Again and again he returns, always richer, always with a higher rank, and brings once more to the lady the homage of his hopeless constancy. In the end he finds her in the last extremity, but she overwhelms him with her scorn. And he, always awkward and clumsy and incapable of expressing himself in a persuasive way, goes away crushed by his powerlessness to protest against such injustice. This tragi-comic parade of puppets has a human pathos of extraordinary force.

Naïve or Robust

The poem, intentionally naïve or robust, is from the pen of M. Jean Variot. It has been set to music by M. Maurice Fouret, who has thoroughly understood the style in which he should treat it. In the four scenes, he has made four verses of a kind of animated popular song. He has given them that strangely appealing color of all that comes from folklore. This music seems to come to us directly from the heart of olden-day crowds. It is related to no known style. It is content to stress the word with marvelous accuracy.

And this very simple technique yet allows the musical discourse to attain profound emotion in the last scene, which has a really irresistible pathos, without the author's calling upon any of the usual resources of theatrical eloquence.

Staged with taste and originality, this piece is a real success. The public seemed a little disconcerted by the bold novelty of the formula. It is posible that "La Belle de Haguenau" will not be a popular success: this would be a great injustice, for never have two artists rendered a more intelligent or more genuine homage to the heart of the people.

'PassingThroughLorraine'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Arts Theater, "Passing Through Lorraine," by Mr. Lionel Hale, beginning Nov. 25, 1931. The cast:

Blanche	Florence Wood
Marie	Marguerite Adamson
Robert	Percy Walsh
Father Michael	Hugh E. Wright
Pierre	Richard Goolden
Simon	Frederick Peisley
Edite	Pamela Willins
Nicholas	James Dale
The Girl	Thea Holme
Giles	Brian Oulton
Blaise	Cecil Trouncer
Yvette	Basil Griffin

Undoubtedly Mr. Hale has a talent. Several talents, in fact. He can be romantic, and mystical, and comic. His romanticism is rather thin, but endurable; his mysticism is impressive enough; his comedy is superb. And it is not merely the comedy arising out of a string of good jokes, but that best kind of comedy which springs from vigorously imagined and vividly presented character.

His story is based in a way on history After the burning of Joan of Arc there were many young girls who claimed to be she, asserting that she had not been executed. Mr. Hale's play is about one of these. For a few minutes before her arrival at the small cottage in Lorraine, filled with squabbling but amiable peasants, Mr. Hale implied in a long and admirable speech, well delivered by Mr. James Dale, that he was going to dig into the deeper aspects of his subject.

One almost regrets that he abandoned this idea, for when on the philosophy of the matter he managed to start some interesting speculations. But what he gave us in place of this was still good. Joan's presence immediately reformed the household. The lazy Pierre gathered apples with more zeal than he had shown for 20 years; the bickering cousins Blanche and Robert began to treat each other with a politeness positively courtly; and Marie, who loathed animals, started to take care of the cows.

But Joan was merely a sham, a girl who, bored intolerably with her dull existence in the country, and yearning for adventure and excitement, called herself Joan in a moment of impulse without thinking of the consequences, and grew frightened immediately she saw what she had done. This is the only weakness of the play—not only had Joan led a dull existence, she was a dull girl. If she found nothing in life, one suspects that it was because life discovered nothing in her.

Miss Thea Holme gave to the part a simple, unresourceful charm, but was unable to gloss over its superficiality as a more experienced actress might have done. Whenever Joan left the stage the ability of the author was more than equal to his opportunities, and an evening of amusement resulted. H. H.

Rhythmic Drama in Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Michel Tchekhoff is known in more than one country as a gifted actor. His desire is to have the drama take a form which would be comprehensible in all countries, even as the silent films were. To this end, he has devised a form which not quite pantomime, and which might be called pantomime, but is might he ballet, but which is not all ballet, and which might almost be old-fashioned movies, except that it is actually played by actors on the stage. He calls this form "rhythmic drama" and it is exemplified in the play "Le Château S'Eveille" ("The Castle Wakes") as produced at the Théâtre de l'Avenue.

This play is simply a story, or rather a mélange of Russian fairy tales, acted out in silence except when the actors feel it necessary to break forth in ejaculations which sometimes are unintelligible and at other times take the form of words. There is a musical accompaniment for the entire performance, composed to fit the piece by W. Butzow.

Although the production is international, in that it would be as comprehensible to an audience of Fiji Islanders as to Parisians, it is nevertheless also thoroughly Russian. One can hardly imagine anybody but Russian artists formulating and carrying out such a project. There is a brutal simplicity about the costumes, the scenery and the staging which would be somewhat overwhelming if it were not accompanied by exquisite acting.

The small stage is cut up into many levels. This results in some picturesque and ingenious effects. It adds to the ruggedness which is the prevailing atmosphere of the piece. But it must be rather confusing to the actors, and the need for such extreme irregularity is not always apparent to the audience.

M. Tchekhoff, a nephew of Anton Tchekhoff, has opportunity to display his ability in a new and distinctive milieu. His co-author, Victor Gromoff, gives an original interpretation as Léchy, the Spirit of the Forest. The make-up of M. Bondireff as a symbol of menace is a masterpiece. The two principal feminine rôles are artistically interpreted by Mesdames Krijanowska and Davidowa. R. M.

'Britannia of Billingsgate'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the St. Martin's Theater, "Britannia of Billingsgate," a play in three acts by Miss Christine Jope-Slade and Mr. Sewell Stokes. Produced by Mr. A. R. Whatmore. Beginning Nov. 30, 1931.

An original and amusing play. The central figure is a humble charwoman, whose husband is a fish-porter at Billingsgate. Maria Bolton sweeps out a film studio and the directors, after interviewing scores of women, turn to her as being the only one suitable to the part of the mother in their next production. They invade her modest home and make her a proposal which takes her breath away. Fifty pounds a week for two months with the prospect of work afterward! She refuses, but after much persuasion is forced to accept.

Jubilation fills the home, but envy creeps in as well. Pansy the young daughter, pretty, common and a film-fan, is furious. The male element, however, see that they will benefit. Stealthily, while Maria is away at the studio, the husband gives up his job and returns to his favorite pastime—loafing with boon companions at the Green Tavern. Pretty Pansy leaves the hat-shop in which she was a drudge and takes up with a fast set of girls and boys. The son, enamoured of a flashy girl, wheedles a motorbike out of his mother and careers the country with his flighty pillion-rider.

Not until her picture is finished does Maria hear of these goings-on from a gossipy neighbor. But the première is due and she bides her time. The film is a huge success, she is offered £6000 to go to America and be "starred." Nothing on earth can sway her determination to return to her humble surroundings and keep her home in order. The American magnate pleads in vain. She is adamant. She comes back to the little home to find her husband intoxicated, her son and the undesirable girl planning a run-away match and her little daughter, painted and rebellious. Firmly she takes up the reins again. There is no more work for her at the studio, nor more mother pictures wanted, no chance of America—life shall be as it was. Father must seek work, Pansy shall return to the millinery, the motorbike must be sold. This puts an end to the young man's love affair. His girl only wanted a boy who could spend money on her, and so they part.

There is a deal of common sense in the play—no one should bank on a fool's paradise. The characters are all well drawn, the comedy most amusing and with some excellent lines. Miss Mary Jerrold as Maria Bolton gave a truly touching rendering of the mother's part. She was full of love for her family, anxious for their welfare; she knew the temptations that money brings and had the strength of character to refuse riches which would have wrought havoc in the home circle. Miss Jerrold had her great moment in the third act when she confronted the American film director. Forced at last to tell him the real reason of her refusal, she related the evil influence that affluence had had on her family with such pathos as left one moved.

The other members of the cast were well chosen. As the husband, Mr. Frederick Piper was the reluctant worker, weak and lazy, to the life, Mr. Richard Littledale infused a lot of go into the part of the young son, out for a good time. Miss Gabrielle Casartelli as Pansy, brought out all the envy and rancour in the disappointed girl's life and Miss Dorothy Dunkels was the Cockney girl all over. Miss Leonora Corbett made the film star into a rather exaggerated medley of the movie heroine combined with a dash of the "bright young people." Great laughter was caused by every appearance of Miss Eileen Collins-James as the other charwoman, the greedy, scandal-mongering type, always with her eyes open looking for mischief and her ear at the keyhole when possible. But the evening was Miss Mary Jerrold's. J. T. G.

Thornton Wilder Plays

The Long Christmas Dinner and Other One-Act Plays, by Thornton Wilder (New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., $2.50) offers a welcome addition to the repertory of amateur acting groups. Already a selection from these six playlets has been acted at the Yale University Theater by student players of Yale and Vassar. "The Long Christmas Dinner" will be of interest to community theaters because of its general interest and the novelty of a passage of 90 years during the 40 minutes of action. Ingeniously Mr. Wilder has indicated how this telescoping of time may be implied in the stage management, makeup and costumes. His theme, that life is a repetition of old patterns that seem new to each oncoming generation, has the quality of dramatizing the experiences of spectators. "Pullman Car Hiawatha" offers cosmic fringes to the happening of a night's railway journey. "Such Things Only Happen in Books" (a slip in order of words that should be corrected in the second edition) is a satire upon literary viewpoints that lean too heavily on theory. "Love and How to Cure It" is a cheerful domestic comedy of home life among lowly mummers, built on the ancient formula of stage romance—A loves B who loves C who loves D. Mr. Wilder does not attempt to solve the difficulty. When he has completed his character exposition the play is finished in this piece and in the homely interchanges of well-bridled sentiment in "The Happy Journey to Trenton and Camden." "Queens of France," a comedy of old New Orleans, completes this group of six plays.

Australian Talkies

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australian and United States film interests were associated in the presentation of the first program of all-Australian talkies from the studio of Efftee Film Productions, Melbourne, shown at the Plaza Theater. This is controlled by Hoyts Theatres Ltd., in which the Fox Film Corporation has an interest.

The All-Australian program will be screened in the 120 Hoyts theaters in Australia. Efftee Film Productions has already spent £50,000, and the organization hopes to recoup itself overseas as well as in Australia.

The chief feature in the first program was "Diggers," a humorous story of life among the Australian soldiers in France. It showed an advance on any previous Australian film; the first real challenge, in fact, to overseas standards of production. Photography, lighting and recording were regarded as excellent.

Music and Radio in Germany

By ERWIN STEIN

VIENNA

MANY complain that the disturbance of the commercial and financial balance throughout the world has had a deleterious effect on musical life, particularly in Germany, where, up till recently, the administrative powers of both large and small towns had given generous assistance to the arts. They have now, all over the country, been obliged to make drastic reductions in their subsidies. The largest theaters and the most famous orchestras have had to reduce their personnel and the remaining artists are forced to rest content with much smaller salaries. It is natural that under such conditions artistic achievements should be affected. This is the more regrettable because in the last few years a keen competition had developed among German musical institutions, a competition in quality and quantity of artistic achievement which, at times, led to quite important results.

Yet it is questionable whether this excessive growth in artistic output really tallied with an inner necessity. On the surface, the enormous means available made this development possible The ambition of practicing musicians and of theatrical managers had also to be reckoned with. But with the ceaseless round of the same old symphonies and the same old operas—with a few new tricks of stage management thrown in—it was often merely the march of an interesting piece of machinery. Of modern music it was not exactly the most valuable which was so warmly favored. There were many temporary successes, but only a few actual artistic experiences. On the whole, the expenditure of the last few years has not been justified by the results—meager results which cannot be regarded as of permanent artistic value.

The Radio Speaks

It is significant that, in spite of the chase after novelties and first performances, there should be a work of Arnold Schönberg's, written 17 years ago, which has not yet been performed in public—the four Orchestral Songs with the opus number 22; they must therefore have been written immediately after "Pierre Lunaire" It is also significant that the first performance, which is to take place this season, will not be under the auspices of any musical society, but will be given over the radio by the Frankfurt transmitting station, which takes the lead in regard to modern music.

What was to be foreseen has happened in Germany and Austria as in some other countries, radio has become the deciding factor in musical life It has not been influenced by the financial situation to the same extent as the musical societies have been as it is supported by a great mass of listeners and can depend on a steady income. The large number of performances given enables the radio to comply with the standards and tastes of all strata of its audiences. But the most important fact is that the transmitting stations have become conscious of their cultural duty to perform really difficult modern works. At first this called forth a storm of complaints, by telephone and post, from the subscribers, that they should dare perform such stuff. Gradually, however, radio listeners got accustomed to modern music and whoever objected to hearing Schönberg just tuned out.

The Microphone as Educator

It seems to me that radio points more and more to a nationalization of musical activities whereby artistic standards need not suffer in any way. On the contrary, the microphone is an excellent educator. It is more sensitive than the ears of most listeners and exaggerates the deficiencies of the musician. Therefore the radio demands real capacity and careful rehearsing. It permits of no kind of superficial window dressing, so often effective in a concert hall. That the artistic activities of the radio should have had such a tremendous impetus just at the moment when concert life is less active is a happy augury for its own future and for that of music.

In Vienna, though the number of concerts has diminished considerably, they are much better attended than they were last year. Societies which usually gave tickets away in large numbers and blamed radio for the small attendance at their concerts have now more subscribers than they have had for many a year. They have been obliged to alter their original intention of excluding all modern works, as, contrary to all expectation, purely classical programs did not attract subscribers. It looks as if the conservative Viennese public were, gradually, beginning to show an interest in something new. Even the citadel of musical conservatism, the Vienna Philharmonic, is giving radically modern works more often. I am informed that Clemens Krauss, director of the Staatsoper and conductor at these concerts, actually intends playing, shortly, some orchestral pieces by Webern. That were indeed an achievement.

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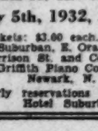

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

For the Winter Landscape

Evergreens and Berries on Snowy Lawns

By JOHN A. WHITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a growing tendency to enjoy winter features of the home grounds and to look for the quieter pleasures—not merely the red-barked shrubs, the light-colored conifers, but the subdued evergreens, etc. People tell us that a study of the neutral colors gives the deepest satisfaction, because they are appropriate to the season and a rest from the showier part of the year. So when you are out for a winter walk or drive, put your hands straight up before your face, so as to frame a picture. This amusement will never tire you, for you can analyze the landscape and determine which portion of it is most suitable for the use of a painter, or photographer, and why.

You will enjoy a scene that includes a mass of young evergreens on country estates. Many Americans have set out groves of young white pines and hemlocks. And the important fact that 50 conifers, or even a dozen, will protect one another on a hilltop where scattered specimens perish always comes home to each new planter as a fresh discovery. This emphasizes an important point—mass your evergreens. Do not isolate them.

The most interesting new plant for winter effect is a rose with scarlet-orange fruit an inch long. This will be good news to those who have believed that Rosa rugosa has the largest hips, for the rugosa fruits are not attractive at Christmas, while this new rose is a brilliant sight at the end of winter. The fruits shrivel slowly and at the end of March they are often an inch long. We are sorry to say that we do not know where this rose may be secured in America. The one we saw was imported from England under the name of Rosa lutescens, which is probably not the correct name, for this is a yellowish-flowered variety of the Scotch rose, while the one we write of has white flowers, with a pinkish tinge. Moreover, the fruit of the Scotch rose is globular and black, while this enormous fruit is scarlet-orange and spindle-shaped. There are usually two or three fruits in a cluster, and in one instance we counted 10. They are borne on a tall, straggling bush about 10 feet high.

Next to this the largest red berry that lasts all winter is that of the European cranberry bush or fruiting form of the snowball. The berries are three-eighths of an inch long and in the northern United States at the end of March they are still red. Some of them hang on a bush two years.

Of course, the old familiar mountain ash is worth mentioning. Often it holds its bright orange-red berries until late in March, and then is a blessing to early birds.

The best red-berried vine we ever saw at the end of winter was Celastrus paniculatus, which is in America treated as a bush and bears more and redder fruit than the native American bittersweet. It is not hardy, according to the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture." However, in the South it keeps alive all winter.

Dark Blues

The largest, loosest and most graceful cluster of dark blue berries we have ever seen is that of the fringe tree (Chionanthus Virginica). Everyone knows its dainty white flowers in June, but very few mention its unique winter value. The drooping grace and forking habit of the cluster, with its eight-inch long pedicels, make the fringe tree one of the most beautiful berried shrubs of the late winter. Moreover, these blue berries, which are half an inch long, shrivel in a most beautiful way. The skins are fastened tight to the large oblong stones, except for an exquisite network of ridges.

Few people say a good word for the old-fashioned California privet, yet it is the fastest growing hedge in America.

And we believe that the best evergreen ground covers for general cultivation are the running myrtle and that interesting white-berried trailer, Pachysandra terminalis. The following, however, are remarkably beautiful in winter: The evergreen candytuft is commonly listed among the herbaceous perennials, though its leaves are green and fresh all winter. It is generally seen only as an incident in borders, but is worth growing in large quantities as a ground cover on estates. Large masses can be cheaply raised from seed. It is one of the showy candytufts blooming in May and June.

Hollylike Ground Cover

It is possible to cover the ground with hollylike foliage by growing Berberis repens. This and the Oregon grape are the two hardiest of the mahonias or evergreen barberries, both of them surviving New England winters if grown in sheltered positions. The former is about one foot high and the latter three. We have seen a patch of Berberis repens about 20 feet long, and nine feet wide that all came from a single plant. Nothing had been done toward propagating it. It made this growth in about 10 years by means of its runners. It takes on very rich bronzy tones in the winter, though a few of the leaves stay green. The upper surface is not as shiny as that of the Oregon grape. It requires a good deal of searching through catalogues to get quotations on this species and the next, as few nurseries have them.

The cowberry is a very lovely broad-leaved ground cover for winter effect. It is common in Canada and is an arctic species, coming down as far south as New England and Michigan. It is especially suited for edging beds. The berries are smaller than the common cranberry and rather bitter when uncooked, but they are largely used for food.

Creeping thyme makes an evergreen mossy carpet that is pleasant to tread upon in winter, when it gives forth a cheerful fragrance.

Heather

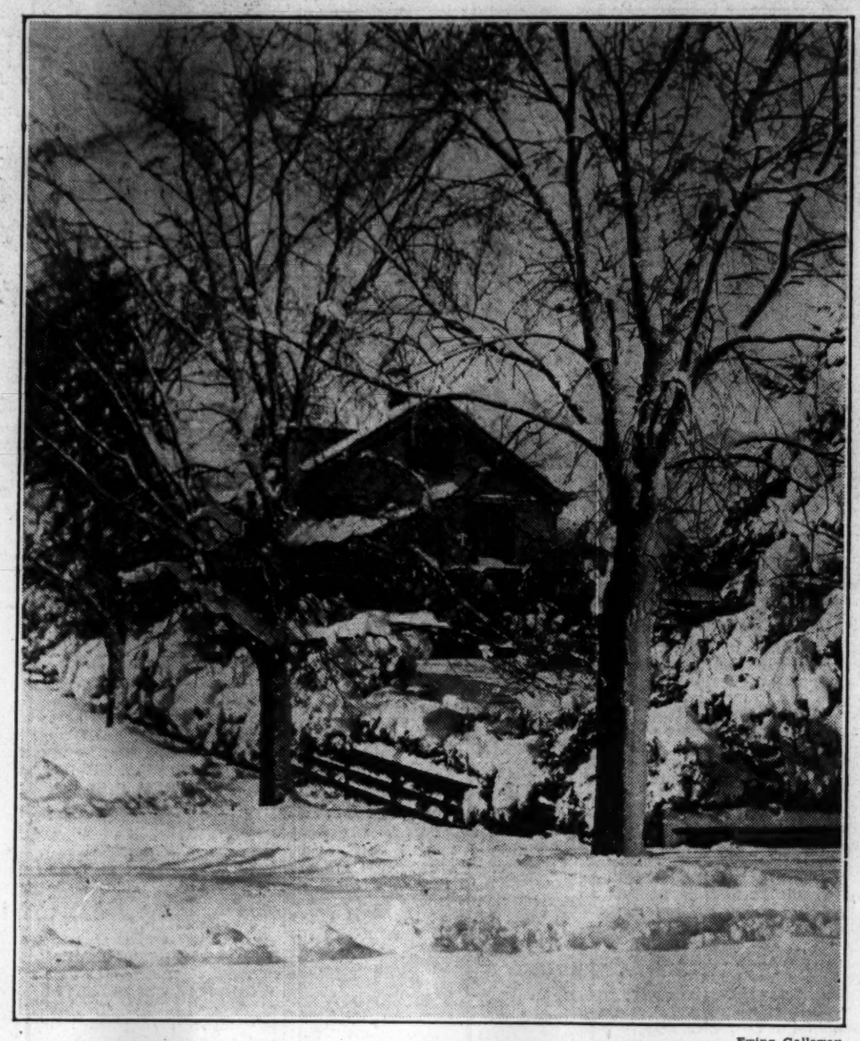
One of the most popular and attractive house plants for the mid-winter season found in the florist's shops and at the northern and eastern windows of our homes is the Scotch heather. Its quaintness has an appeal to anyone seeking a plant a bit unusual. It makes an ideal gift plant to send to a flower-loving friend at Christmas time, for with moderate care—watered when the surface soil is dry, the surface soil kept loose—the plant will bloom from Christmas to Easter. In the spring the same plant should be put in the open ground, where it will bloom from July through September.

This interesting plant that decorates the Scottish hills is surrounded with much of the folklore of the Scots.

The heather is hardy in most of the American climates. It grows very rapidly and is lovely planted in front of shrubbery or rhododendrons. It should be planted in locations where it is somewhat protected from the sweeping winds of February and March. Calluna vulgaris—common purple Scotch heather—planted in the open, grows from 12 to 18 inches tall and blooms in August and through the fall.

So a pot of Scotch heather sent as a Christmas gift to a garden lover will prove an all-year-round gift, blooming again in the outdoor garden from midsummer till frost.

L. M. S.



Ewing Galloway

Over the river and through the wood
To grandfather's house we go;
The horse knows the way
To carry the sleigh
Through the white and drifted snow.

DID you use to sing that little song? And doesn't this winter scene recall it, although the jingling of sleigh bells as part of the picture now rings, perhaps, only in memory? Many newly designed houses appear on this page throughout the year, but when the holiday season rolls around we cannot resist presenting as an example of "home building" one of the sweet old homes designed in earlier decades—homes that do much to mellow the setting of modern American life. This homestead happens to be in Connecticut, but it might be on a quiet street in many a small town or village in the United States. And if you are there as Christmas comes around, you will see its doorway and windows graciously taking note of the season by means of holly wreaths and ropes of ground pine. Possibly you are one of its many friends who bundle into galoshes and warm coats, fill their arms with gay packages, and troop along the narrow, shoveled paths under lines of snow-laden elms to bring holiday greeting to the owners of the beautiful old house.

Boilers and Radiators

V—Fundamentals of Heating for Home Owners

By WALLACE RAINGER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST important item in any heating plant is, of course, the boiler. Boilers usually are made out of either cast iron or steel. Cast-iron ones have been used to a great extent in the home for several reasons: first, they require less height than a steel boiler to install; second, they usually cost less; and third, they may be brought into the building in small pieces which can easily be carried through the normal house door.

Cast-iron boilers are made in several patterns. The cheapest type is known as the push-nipple type. It has several sections assembled at the building and arranged either one over the other or one behind the other. An iron or steel ring upon which the sections are forced joins each section to the other, both for the water spaces and the steam spaces, so that the whole assembly acts as one unit. The sections rest upon a separate base piece which carries the grates, shaking bars, etc., and forms the ash pit.

Slightly more expensive is the header-type boiler, which is similar to the push-nipple boiler except that the assembly of the sections is made independently from each section to a reservoir or header outside of the actual boiler itself. The advantage claimed for this is that, should a section become broken during the heating season, the external connections of that particular section can be broken and plugged in an hour's time and the boiler put back into service until warm weather, when it can be repaired or replaced.

For Small Sizes of Anthracite

A third type, the magazine-feed boiler, is more costly than either of the other two. However, it incorporates the feature of self-fueling. A large chamber is placed over the grates, which, when filled daily with coal, requires very little attention except to shake it down a couple of times daily and to adjust the drafts as required. If the boiler is automatically controlled, the draft adjustment is unnecessary.

The push-nipple and header types of cast-iron boilers can be used either with anthracite or soft coal; the magazine-feed boiler is made only for anthracite coal of the smaller sizes. The additional cost of a magazine-feed boiler may often be saved in a couple of years' time, due to the burning of cheaper fuel, in districts where hard coal is available.

Oil may be burned under either of the first two types of cast-iron boilers; there is no need of buying a magazine type to burn oil under. It is to be noted, however, that to burn oil efficiently, a reasonably large furnace pot is required. Preferably the boiler should be set on a built-up brick base so that about two cubic feet of furnace volume is available for each 150 square feet of radiation in the building.

Special types of cast-iron boilers are made for burning gas. These are marketed through the local public service gas companies, whose recommendations as to type and size may be accepted with confidence.

The boiler is the heart of any heating system and careful thought should be given it. It plays a larger part in providing the comfort we seek than any other part of our plant. It should always be ample in size; an additional section on the boiler means little when it is installed and a great deal when cold weather comes. It means the difference between "stoking" and normal attention.

In recent years, models of steel boilers such as are used in very large buildings have been made available for use in the home. They usually are a bit more costly than a cast-iron boiler, less subject to breakdown, more compact in space requirements, horizontally, and require more height in the boiler room. They usually heat up more quickly, cool down more quickly, cost more to repair when repairs are necessary and as a complete unit perhaps do not last as long. However, they have large furnace volume (which is an advantage when burning oil) and are generally considered more efficient in producing heat for a minimum of fuel burned. Steel boilers for the home are generally of the fire-tube type, that is, the gases of combustion pass through tubes surrounded with water. For homes, there are on the market at least two makes of steel boilers of the water-tube type, that is, where the gases of combustion circulate around tubes filled with water. It is generally considered that the water-tube construction is more economical to operate than the fire-tube, but the water-tube boiler costs more to build and therefore is not as generally used. There has of recent years been placed on the market a design of water-tube boiler which incorporates a device for heating hot water instantaneously for domestic use and a special grate in the rear for burning garbage and rubbish. This is known as a "triple-service" boiler. It is designed for use with an oil burner, but can be used with coal. There can be little question but that it is the last word in boilers for residential buildings, but it costs more than any other type.

Points on Radiators

Second only to the boiler is the radiator. As previously mentioned, it is unwise to install radiators that are too small. A radiator preferably should be placed under a window, and it is often better (particularly in a large room) to have more than one radiator in a room. In this way the radiators are located at the points of greatest air leakage into the room and warm the would-be drafts before they grow up. If there is more than one radiator in the room it permits half of the heat to be shut off in mild weather, preventing overheating and also saving fuel. Oversize radiators should be used in all entrance halls. Particular attention should be paid in locating radiators in rooms facing the directions from which the prevailing winds blow, and these rooms require larger radiators than the other rooms.

Selecting the type of radiator used is much of a question today. Basically there are two types, the cast-iron radiator with which we are all familiar and the "concealed" radiator which consists of a central chamber (usually quite small in size) to which are attached at close intervals on its length fins or other types of siding to form small air passages through the radiator. These latter are made of copper, brass, aluminum or other non-rusting metal. A "concealed" radiator must be provided with an inclosure in order to throw its rated amount of heat and to protect it from damage; and such an inclosure should be removable for cleaning and repairs (although very few are built that way unless demanded). The heat is brought into the room by convection alone and induces a very active air-motion in the room. For this reason many engineers consider it desirable to maintain a higher room temperature when these radiators are used because the more active air motion wiping the skin makes many people feel sensitive to the normal room temperature.

"Concealed" radiators have an advantage in heating up much more rapidly than cast iron because there is no large body of metal to heat up before the radiator begins to give heat to the room. Correspondingly, they cool down much faster, because there is no body of metal to hold the heat after the valve is closed. This type of radiator is more compact than the cast-iron radiator, by far. Much more heat can be concentrated in any given space, and no extra need be allowed in inclosing for the loss of radiant heat, for there is practically none to start with. The manufactured sizes of "concealed" radiators are not as many as with cast iron and consequently the designer of a heating system is often faced with the choice of underheating a room or overheating it. This problem becomes serious only when there is a lone radiator in a room. It may of course be readily controlled if more than one unit exists.

There is now on the market a radiator inlet valve which is so constructed that it contains a thermostat and automatically admits steam into the radiator or shuts steam off. There are several makes of this type of valve available today and they serve an excellent purpose in homes where some rooms are always too hot in order to keep the rest of the house comfortable. These valves are not adaptable for use on one-pipe steam systems or to be recommended on hot-water systems. They were designed primarily for use on vapor systems or vacuum systems and effect a saving in the amount of steam used in any given radiator of from 15 per cent to 20 per cent with a resulting saving in fuel.

[The last of this series of six articles discussing oil burners and automatic stokers, will be published next Saturday.]

MY HOBBY

Louisville, Ky.

Dear Friends:

A garden hobby? Yes I have one and it is so simple and interesting that I want to share it with others. It is roses and the way to slip them.

Before the heavy frost hits the bushes we break the slips from our old bushes, trying to have at least six eyes on each slip. We then dig a hole deep enough to cover three of the eyes, leaving three eyes above the surface and then put an ordinary glass Mason jar over them, pushing it firmly into the soil.

When the weather gets cold we pile leaves or manure around the jars and forget about them until spring. Then when the days are warm again we take the jars off, carefully, while the sun is out, but put them on again in the evening until the nights, too, are warm.

For the first few months we pinch the buds off until the roots are strong and by the latter part of the summer they are ready to bloom. By the second season they are a constant joy to us and our friends.

We exchange slips with our friends and several years ago I got slips from a friend who moved into a new home this year. She was so happy to be able to get starts of her old roses that had proved so satisfactory, as well as several others from us.

Roses require quite a bit of sunshine and water, and we work the dirt loose around ours about four times a season. I think the thought in the well-known hymn, "Ceasing to give, we cease to have," applies to roses too, for it seems that the more we cut the more we have.

Another interesting experiment that has proved a great pleasure is the slipping of hardy chrysanthemums. In the spring or early summer, just by breaking off a piece and sticking it in the ground and keeping it well watered, one will be very gratified in the fall, for they bear well the first year.

(Mrs.) M. H. P.

South San Francisco

Dear Editor:

May I share with other garden lovers my hobby, which is directly attributable to the Monitor?

Last year an advertisement for zinnias was answered; and the seeds, which were sent free, were planted. The climate here is thought to be too cold for the raising of these flowers, but the results were so attractive that this year, I again planted them. From June to November I had all the blossoms I could use as gifts and in the house.

The garden is not my property, but the owners very kindly let me use plots in various parts of it for my plantings.

This year I added stock and delphinium to the zinnias. What sweet-scented, colorful beds rewarded the few spare moments I could devote to their care!

Another suggestion from the Monitor—that of sinking two tubs close together for a fish pond—developed into a beautiful cemented pool. The planting of the border around it and the lillies within was a great pleasure. Thank you for this fine column. (Miss) R. R. C.

McKeesport, Penna.

Dear Garden Friends:

Our wee garden does not boast a rock plot, but it is acquiring very slowly a Memory Lane. When gazing at the stones outlining the edge of the perennial border, one would never suspect that so many lovely memories lurked there, unless, of course, one had been a member of the vacation parties and had helped to choose the stones. Not many are brought home at a time, and each one is chosen for its color or smoothness or some special characteristic that will set it apart from the others. We guard against too many of the same kind and so avoid confusing our memories. There are no geologists in the family so we know nothing of the formation and previous history and the why and the wherefore. They are accepted for their own individuality and the environment in which found. Phyllis has brought most of them home. Mr. Webster designates Phyllis as "a green bough" but to us she is a green car of a well-known make.

Those little white stones with the black strata came from the Mohawk Trail summer before last. Well do they bring back memories of the loveliness of the spot where we found them. It was one of those clear, sparkling blue days. The trees, high above the road on one side and far down the hill on the other, all gayly waved their feathery foliage in the gentle little breeze. We were reminded of the swing song learned long ago, that ended.

Green are the walls
And the ceiling is bright blue.

That large stone becomes the loveliest pink and green when the rain splashes on it. We found it last summer at Land's End, near Lubec, Maine. It brings up visions of the fascinating "rock-bound coast" from where we could see Grand Manan Island and the Bay of Fundy beyond. The nearest land on the east we were told was Spain, thousands of miles away. The delightful keeper of the lighthouse is in the picture, too, and we will not soon forget his tales of the great rise of the tide. That small black stone with the gray stripes came from the same spot. It is always a temptation to pick it up and rub one's cheek against its smooth side. One can readily believe it took many years of pounding by the ocean to achieve such smoothness.

Those little flat gray stones came from the shore of Lake Erie. They were brought to us by a little girl who knows how we treasure our Memory Lane. They bring no vivid pictures of a place, but rather do they recall the thoughtfulness and love of a dear child.

The collecting of stones has become a habit. When one member of the family returned from a trip to Arkansas in the fall, although she had only one piece of baggage, she found enough room to tuck in three little pieces of rock picked up on Rock Candy Mountain in the Ozarks. She has told us of the cotton fields ready to be picked, the trees in the distance all vivid reds and yellows and greens, and beyond them the Ozark Mountains almost blue black in an approaching storm. These stones, we believe, will lose their identity in the Memory Lane becaues they are so tiny, and more than likely they will become part of the interior decoration of a fish bowl we are planning.

Our Memory Lane is very young, but we love it and know it will grow richer with additions from time to time as we see new country and explore new territory. (Miss) E. P.

As for Rosemary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Monica, Calif.

ONE of the pleasant things about California — this chance to have rosemary in your garden. On the east coast, unless you happen to live as far south as Virginia, the plant, in the quaint phrasing of that old traveler, Josselyn, is "not for the climate."

Rosemary — next to box and lavender for pungency and for a way it hath of provoking sentiment. Indeed with a scent not quite so famous as the scent of box, it yet breathes of old days and ways and stands as a very symbol of remembrance. "Cheerful" the poet Spencer called it, and this in spite of what someone else has called its "dusky green." A dark green, yes, but with a certain richness and a steadfast quality. Shakespeare found it a comforting herb because it "keeps seeming and savour all the winter through."

Now, besides this, in California at any rate, it even bears its spikes of fairylike, porcelain-blue flowerets in winter and that to be sure makes it decidedly one of the shrubs to put on your list of desiderata. Today as well as yesterday the dictum of that famous authority on gardens of the seventeenth century, William Lawson, holds true: "Rosemary and sweet Eglantine are seemlie ornaments about a door or window."

Oddly enough the paleness of the flowers, constituting "a tone rather than a color," and the whitish lining of the leaflets take nothing away from this plant's peculiar sturdiness. They seem, instead, to intensify its air of homeliness and content. Amenable as it is, too, to trimming and clipping if you choose, it makes a happy link between the house and the garden—helps to make your structure seem more positively "at home in the landscape." Yes, there is something about this rosemary essentially domesticate.

All this aside from its associative value. So no wonder Sir Thomas More, writing long ago, said: "As for Rosemarie, I let it runne all over my garden walls, not only because my bees love it, but because it is the herb sacred to remembrance and therefore to friendship. . . ."

And no wonder that in the old English Christmas Carols it should have played its part:

The boar's head in hand bring I,
With garland gay and rosemary.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Simple Homes of Early England

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

TUDOR or Jacobean farmhouses and cottages possess an indescribable quality of charm and intimacy. This is felt as soon as one crosses the threshold. What is mainly responsible for this friendly atmosphere? Is it the low-raftered ceilings, with their suggestion of cosiness and warmth? Or the diamond paned casements with inviting window seats underneath? Or is it the fireplaces?

In the dining rooms as well as in the living rooms of sixteenth and seventeenth century houses the fireplace was the focus of interest from a decorative as much as from a practical point of view. Originally these were extremely wide and deep. During the nineteenth century many were hidden behind disfiguring grates and cupboards. But in houses which have been recently remodeled these fireplaces have been generally restored to their former proportions. They may be so wide that they take up most of the wall space on one side of a room and so deep that they accommodate an inglenook, to say nothing of gleaming copper and brass pots and kettles and other fireside appliances.

How It Looked in 1660

Seated in front of logs that blaze on ancient andirons it is not hard to think of the Tudor dining room as it was in days gone by. Structurally, of course, it was very much the same as the skill of the restorer has left it today. There were the same smoke-darkened rafters, the same ample hearth, the same broad oaken floor boards, the same small paned casements. But the furnishings were quite another affair.

Even the greatest stickler for historical accuracy would hesitate to revert to the original equipment of an Elizabethan dining room. Things that we accept as a matter of course were undreamed of luxuries in those remote times. Carpets would be unknown. The floor would be strewn with rushes. Rush lights, made from reeds dipped in fat, were the common mode of illumination. Probably the average family were content with the light cast by the flickering flames of the hearth.

There was a stout oaken refectory or trestle table but the seats were usually benches. Chairs were still the prerogative of the wealthy. In a mansion of fifty rooms an inventory taken during Queen Elizabeth's reign mentions only nineteen chairs! There were plenty of stools and many heavy chests, which did service as seats as well as containers.

No one minded the absence of sideboards, for this piece of furniture, as we know it, only made its appearance two centuries later. But in the dining rooms of wealthy folk there were beautiful court cupboards. The cutlery and table appointments in cottage homes were so crude and primitive that they could find no place in the dining room of today

As Furnished Today

When an English family decides nowadays to live in a restored Tudor house or in one of the modern reproductions which are so widely popular they will come across no genuine antiques of that period. Reproductions may be had of the dining table, either of the refectory, trestle, or "draw" type. All of these are suitable. So are the joint stools or forms, also "antiqued," but desired more from a decorative and occasional standpoint than for actual use.

If the modern Tudor dining room is planned on a more sumptuous scale, the elaborate court cupboards are quite appropriate. So are the hanging and standing livery cupboards and richly embellished chests and chairs. Genuine antique chairs and chests are almost unknown in the market, but good reproductions are easily procurable.

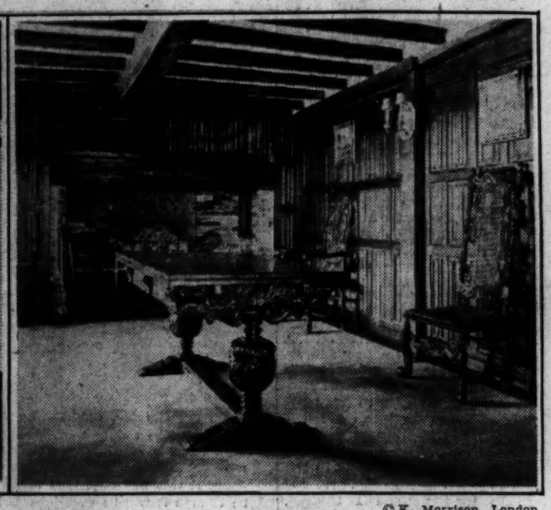
What most householders do when furnishing a Tudor dining room is to purchase a typical dining table and then to draw on later periods for most of the other pieces. Stuart chairs with their high-caned backs and fine carving are most suitable. In simpler rooms the Cromwellian chairs with their plain leather seats, brass nails and turned legs are perfectly in keeping.

If electricity is introduced (and only a few rare purists would put up with the inconvenience of candle or candle lamps) the fixtures are generally of the type adapted from candle lighting.

Either Richness or Simplicity Is Suitable

So the present-day Tudor dining room is necessarily a composite affair. The more elaborate kind possesses a richness of effect and convenience of equipment beyond the most extreme imaginings of our early forefathers. With the paneled walls and ornately carved furniture are Oriental rugs with their softly blended colorings. Heavy silken or velvet curtains are brightened by old silver, glass and china, which cast gleaming reflections on the polished surface of the dining table.

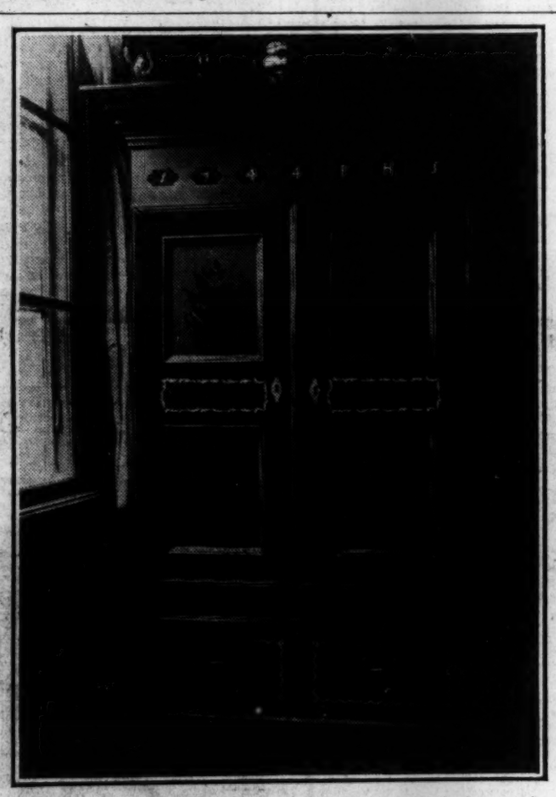
This dining room in an old Surrey cottage is typical of many others in England. The attractively patterned valance, plaster walls and accessories offset the beamed ceiling and oak furniture



©K. Morrison, London

Linenfold paneling and finely carved furniture give this dining room in an old Essex farmhouse great richness of effect without detracting from its essentially homelike character

The woodwork of oak, the plastered walls, the Oriental floor rug, are true to seventeenth-century practice and supply a pleasing setting for the furnishings. From an old Suffolk homestead



A Swedish cabinet nearly 200 years old, with its brightly decorated panels still perfect. Greatly desired by a small boy, it came to him in America in a surprising manner more than 30 years later

After Thirty-Odd Years

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

THE collection of old Swedish pewter, copper, brass and china, etc., had not been growing as fast as I wished. Still, I felt the need of something to shelter part of it. What I wanted was an old cabinet, one made in Sweden if possible. But nobody on the Pacific coast imported such furniture from that part of the world, for the very good reason that restrictions prevented the export of antiquities from Sweden. So I had about given up hope of finding what I wanted, when changes came to the family circle at home and word reached me that the contents of the old house were to be sold. That reminded me of a cupboard there, on the other side of the globe.

As far as I knew, I had never seen the old piece of furniture that mother had described in glowing colors in a letter some years before. She had seen it at an auction and taken such a liking to it that father bought it for her. Now it was going to be sold again with the rest of the furniture. That gave me my chance, and a few weeks later a letter came stating that the cupboard had been bought for me. After a great deal of red tape and several months of waiting, a special permit was secured to have it shipped to my present address.

As soon as it was taken out of the two large packing cases and put together it looked familiar. The more I studied the deeply molded cabinet with its bright colors and hand-painted fruit ornaments, the home-made lock with its six-inch key that worked just as snappily now as it did in 1744; the heavy cornice and the large bun-feet, the stronger became my conviction that I had seen it before. Where and when could not be recalled, but the thought carried me back 34 or 35 years.

At that time my interest in antiques started and with it began the fascinating hobby of collecting, but the cramped space in a schoolboy's room limited activities to "small stuff." With no competition and lots of old houses in the neighborhood the room was filled with dishes, tools and utensils of wood, pewter, brass and copper and more space was needed for an ever growing collection. My father thought he had solved my problem when he ordered the "old rubbish," as he called my cherished relics, moved to another building, into a room that had been occupied by a hired man.

The following summer came a week of fishing with my father, the guests of a wealthy peasant who lived in a big house on the lake shore, a few miles from our home. He was the first collector of antiques that I had the pleasure of meeting, one large room in his house being a regular little museum. While I was inspecting the pewter in a beautifully painted cupboard the thought came, "With a fine cabinet like that in my room, father would not refuse permission to keep part of my collection right there." He looked at the cupboard, admitted it was fine and consented to my trying to buy it. Later on I asked the host if he would sell it or, if not, would he help to get one like it. His answer was that he knew none like it and that his was not for sale. A year or two later I left home, never to see it again, and the cupboard was soon forgotten.

Once more I looked at the cabinet that was so old and had traveled so far and still looked so familiar. Could it possibly be the same one seen so long ago? A letter from a brother brought me the answer. It was the very same piece, he wrote, adding that after several changes had come to the family of the former owner, the home was broken up and a public sale disposed of all the contents. Then my father had bought the brightly painted cupboard. Now one of his son's boyhood hopes came to be fulfilled, though thirty-odd years after.

Toy-Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN SCALES that range from tiny Windsor chairs only two inches in height to those large enough for a small child, hundreds of pieces of old-time miniature furniture of every form and accessories are being shown through December at the Knoedler Galleries, 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, for the benefit of the fund for the unemployed.

This is the most elaborate showing of diminutive cabinetwork, glass, china, silverware and needlework that has ever been assembled in America. It may have been inspired by an exhibit of a similar nature which was held a few months ago in London, under the special patronage of Queen Mary, several of the items here present having been shown on that accasion

These tables, desks, commodes, chests of drawers, highboys and other things are mostly but a few inches high, and are made in precisely correct proportions in all details. Many are American, but a considerable portion have come from England and France, and some from other European countries. This is a surprising revelation of the extent to which the play tastes of children were met in past centuries.

At Ten Cents to a Dollar

HOME makers are aware that household utensils are no longer necessarily drab and unattractive. From bathroom fixtures to paring knives, color has become the glorifier of formerly humdrum objects.

Instead of cold white fixtures, the bathroom has a gleaming tub and bowl of sea green, or lilac, or delft blue, or topaz; its waterproof wallpaper has a decorative design suggesting the sea; the shining rubberized silk shower curtains are in a harmonizing color; sparkling glass bottles for bathroom necessities stand conveniently on mirrored shelves.

The kitchen likewise is transformed. Ranges, cabinets, electric clocks, breakfast sets are all procurable in color, not to mention the smaller accessories, so the once drab workroom is frequently changed into one of the most cheerful rooms in the home.

What a Dollar or Less Will Do

These currents of color which have flowed through the household realm have awakened the home maker to another fact in regard to household furnishing—that a charming, simple and harmonious effect is not dependent on price. Various displays are helping to bring this latter fact before people by displaying exhibits of articles for the home which may be purchased in department stores throughout the country for $1 or less.

The last season an exhibition at the Art Center, New York City, showed many decorative objects and household utensils obtainable at this price. The articles were of excellent craftsmanship and gleaming pewter, soft-toned pottery, sparkling glassware and attractive Basque and Italian linen.

Before this, however, the Newark Museum sponsored exhibitions in one of which beautiful objects for 10 cents were displayed and in another the articles were priced at 50 cents or less. Both these showings were exceedingly interesting; first for the way this museum is dramatizing the presence of artistic quality in low-priced household furnishings; second, because the museum is teaching the people that "beauty has no relation to age, rarity, or price."

Glass, Pottery, Prints

The Newark Museum shows its exhibits in glass cases imilar to those used for protecting rare and costly art objects. As one examines the slender goblets and fragile vases, the small squat pitchers, bits of dull-toned pottery, delicate china, and even a Japanese print or two, the realization comes that these or similar articles have already been seen in various department stores. But because they have before been grouped incongruously their merits of line and coloring were unrecognized.

The museum has attempted to obtain for its various exhibitions of this nature thought-provoking objects. Believing that it is their duty to call attention to the æsthetic merits of common objects, they gathered many examples of pleasing form and color which are useful in the average home.

At the price of 50 cents or less, the display included, for instance, two small bean pots about four inches high. One was an old-blue, the other a rich dull-green; the shapes of both unusually simple and pleasing. A flower pot, always an object of pleasing lines, becomes decorative when it has a soft green glaze and is trimmed with a dull orange band. Another pot had a soft, grayish-white background and a floral decoration in Italian peasant colors.

Grouping Based on Color Values

Through the display of these flower pots and a dessert plate of regular shape but whose border was in a floral of green, yellow and rose, the museum sought to emphasize the consideration of color. By grouping these pieces and others harmoniously they also illustrated the importance of the value, or relation of one color to another.

When inexpensive and yet exquisitely lovely articles are sought at moderate prices they may be most easily found in glassware. Its delicacy, coloring, and graceful contours are evidenced in many objects. There are airy goblets and sherbet glasses in rich amethyst for 25 cents, light rose-colored vases, a gracefully fluted finger bowl and glass plates, clear and delicately etched, at similar low prices.

Speaking of Prints—

Of the Japanese print, which was obtained for 50 cents only after a long search, the museum says: "A good design is always well balanced, the most successful ones having charm usually because of simplicity. A small Japanese print gives one an appreciation of the decorative qualities of nice design and sensitive coloring. The Japanese are master craftsmen at such methods and their prints are usually thought of as being for collectors only and not within the purchasing power of most people. We found a small one, however, for 5 cents, which shows all the beauty and subtlety of Japanese design."

As these objects are studied, first singly, then in the group, it becomes apparent to the prospective purchaser that many things of æsthetic value may be bought, not for a penny, nor for a song, but certainly for but little more. It is recognized that not all the articles shown are inherently in this category. Some rely on their grouping with other objects; many of them possess intrinsic, though simple decorative quality, making it clearly evident that "beauty has no relation to age, rarity of price." E. B. M.

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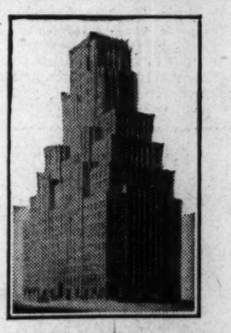

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The collection of Tobies is also of unusual significance for the early and rare examples distinguished by their beauty of color and glaze. Among them, Whieldon, Leeds and famous models originated by the Ralph Woods—The Parson, The Night Watchman, and two fine examples of the female Toby, Mrs. Jordan of Brighton.

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EDUCATIONAL

Histories Written for Children

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BELIEVE it or not, there are teachers presenting history to children in the same old way it was taught years nd years ago. Wars and more wars. Dates and more dates. And to learn by heart. Reading the text, memorizing outlines of its paragraphs. Saying them in one's own words (or almost one's own) in class next day.

Just as if we hadn't discovered that history is a living subject, an opportunity to teach boys and girls to think a rich means of helping them to search from the events of today the thought of our time, and to evaluate means of dealing with this thought, with a background of understanding and a perspective that comes from learning to look across the years in either direction.

It is good that so many histories are today being written for children Anyone who has seen a class of seventh graders poring over Hendrik Van Loon's fascinating cartoon-like pictures in one of his stories of mankind, knows how children love tales about things that "really happened." Children actually like non-fiction. A colorfully got up history, written in a readable way with a genuine understanding of children, its presentation based upon a realization of what history is, can be of tremendous influence upon these future citizens. Lately I have found two. One is just out, "The World We Live In" by Gertrude Hartman (Macmillan $5) readable for home use, and built on a plan that should make it particularly useful to younger history classes in progressive schools. Of this book, more anon. The other is a three-volume account called "My Book of History," by Olive Beaupre Miller, assisted by Henry Neal Baum (The Bookhouse for Children, Chicago-Toronto.)

In Narrative Style

"My Book of History" begins with earliest times and takes us down through the Renaissance. We presume that Mrs. Miller will add to it, bringing it up to modern times. It is in narrative style and follows chronological order. "The World We Live In" begins with early ideas about the formation of the earth, dips into astronomy as we know it today, and while following chronological order in general, its chapters are based upon subjects, such as building the empires, England becoming the workshop of the world (industrial revolution), the age of electricity etc. This arrangement makes Miss Hartman's book of special value to progressive schools as collateral reading or even as a textbook, on which to base project work.

History's first task is "to enable us to understand the world into which we are born and the stage on which we are called to play our part," said Prof. G. P. Gooch in a speech on "History as a Training for Citizenship," delivered to a conference at University College, London, and quoted in New Era. "Next in importance among history's service in the training of the citizen," he says, "is the interpretation of the narrower stage in which he is born. . . . As the young citizen learns the framework, the tradition, and the tendencies of the community in which his lot is cast, the instinct of service and mutual aid comes into play. The visualization of a great inheritance suggests the continuity of our national life and awakens a sentiment of individual responsibility. . . . The citizen of today has only begun his education when he has assimilated the institutions and traditions of his country; for he is no less concerned with its relation to other countries, and to the larger problems which affect whole empires, continents and hemispheres."

These are challenging thoughts. What are we doing to make them come true in the history classes in our schools? And if old-fashioned teaching obtains in the history classes and we are "mere parents" what can we do at home to help our own children to grow through their study of history?

To Look Beyond Mere Success

History "has also a definite task to perform on the ethical plane," Professor Gooch goes on. "Every child is a partisan. His natural leaning is to the victor, the bold warrior or statesman who sweeps obstacles from his path. But the child, under skillful guidance, is soon willing to look beyond mere success. It is one of the precious services of the teacher to break the spell of the 'great man' by explaining that he must be judged not only by the bulk of his achievement but by the cause which he served." Napoleon and Washington are contrasts for an illustration of this point. "The teacher's task is rather to suggest tests than to impose judgments," said Professor Gooch. "He will have laid a solid foundation of character if he can set the childish mind on its guard against the glamour of material triumph, and convince it that real greatness does not work for itself alone." Quoting his friend Mr. Acton, a teacher, Professor Gooch adds, "The great achievement of history is to develop and perfect and arm conscience."

Try on your own high school children this idea of history. I once had before me a thoughtful Sunday School class of girls of junior high school age, in which the subject of history happened to come up. Not one child expressed other than thorough dislike for the subject. We had a good talk, bringing out ideas similar to the above. One could see them begin to awaken. Could one really discern the spiritual progress of mankind while one learned history? If so, then they wanted to try it. History would be fascinating, they felt. They came back the next week full of questions, and stayed after the hour in order to try out some of their answers on me. They were honestly interested in the development of peoples. They had not realized that history was other than a record of a dead past. They did not know that in studying it they could test what they read and "arm" their consciences to discern truth amidst right and wrong causes. One more quotation from Professor Gooch's speech:

"Without history there can be no perspective, and without perspective there can be no insight. . . . The study of other epochs, races, nations, religions, institutions and customs leads us to a wide-hearted appreciation of the higher values; to respectful toleration of differences; and to a conception of civilization as orchestral, the fruit of effort working along many lines. In the study of history, in a word, we find precisely the synthesis of intellectual enlightenment and moral stimulus which citizenship demands."

History Made to Live

We cannot begin too early, then, to introduce a child to such a subject —not as a task, but as a joy, a fascinating story. In "My Book of History" Mrs. Miller seems to have the younger children in mind for the first book, "Beginnings." It deals with ideas in a simpler way than the later volumes. This is similar to the age-plan of "My Bookhouse." We expected to read Volume I rapidly, but were continually arrested by treatment of fact or beauty of illustration. She has made the times live again. No child with any imagination could feel other than real interest in and understanding of the early historic peoples after reading this volume. News of excavations, pictures of buried cities, word of lost civilizations rediscovered, find in this story a delightful reconstruction. I enjoyed, too, the little mother touches. Of course the Egyptians had pets, but how few historians ever think to tell a child about them. Here are illustrations from the tombs of Egypt showing the humorous doings of cats and dogs, showing the everyday doings of parents and children. How they dressed. What games they played. A picture of a famous ruin, such as a street in Pompeii (Volume II) will be followed by a pictorial reconstruction of that street, with people in it going about their business, as people do today. What they wore, what they did, brings them close to the modern child. Only a parent who has told stories to children, and who at the same time loves history for its potential influence in developing tolerance and a breadth of vision, would think to tell a child these intimate details that children love. This is one of the delightful touches about "My Book of History."

From the chapter, Christianity Conquers the Empire, in "My Book of History." The author's cutline is in part: "In one of the temple-courts, Saul has his education at the feet of Ga-má-li-el, most liberal of the rabbis. When Jewish leaders were about to deal violently with Peter and John, it was Gamaliel who said: 'Let these men alone, for if this work be of men it will be overthrown, but if it is of God, ye will not be able to overthrow it.' . . ."

From the chapter on The Fall of Jerusalem in "My Book of History." The author adds this cutline: Prince Zerubbabel, in the softly draped Persian costume of his days of exile, encourages the people to rebuild their homes and the temple. He is aided by the prophet Zechariah, who loved beauty and the laughter of children and the merry bells of the horses. . . .

From "My Book of History." The author's explanatory cutline for the children calls this "A comic strip from a papyrus in the British Museum," and then points out the details.

We had, we say, intended to dash through the first volume but were constantly held back. There was that story of Akhnaton, King of Egypt, "the first known human being to catch a glimpse of the fact that there is one God only, a God who is wholly good. In a world aflame with war he saw the first great vision of peace." Akhnaton failed in his work for peace, but the child who reads this story learns, as Professor Gooch puts it, "to look beyond mere success."

There was too, the story of the Hebrews, giving excellent Old Testament background, illuming the familiar Bible tales with descriptions of the way people of those days lived, and unfolding the history of the times in such a way that the prophets seem to come to life and play their parts on their own stage like the characters of a great drama.

But we cannot take space to go on in this detail. Volume II is called "Conquests," and is of course about the rise of the Greek and Roman civilizations. Always we are learning, not merely of events, but of the meaning back of events. The writer has not been hoodwinked by doings of merely outward or traditional importance. This volume is climaxed by a beautiful and gripping story of the Beginnings of Christianity. Again the background of the Bible—authentic, scholarly, pictorial, and across its pages walk Jesus, the disciples, the little groups who formed the Early Church, the self-sacrificing followers who took part in the irrevocable conquest of Empire by the new-old truth.

The final volume, and we suppose it is only the latest written and not the final volume of the tale, is called "New Nations." Perhaps I have said enough about the earlier volumes to give promise that this latest is up to the others in interest, in understanding of the reason for reading history, and in understanding of the child point of view. Boys and girls of any age, even grown-up ones, would enjoy these volumes.

The books are beautifully got up. There is scarcely a page that has not a picture, a large number in color. The detailed explanations under each one are just the sort a child loves. Many of the pictures are drawings based upon museum pieces. Here again, an understanding of children, for the child could not get from a straight photograph the effect the drawing here gives him.

I cannot resist bringing out a literary point that interested me tremendously. This set of books is built in much the same way that the old historical chronicles of Elizabeth's time were built. The chronicle included fact, legend, poetry. It was a form suited to the childhood days of the nations. In "My Book of History" we have a "Chronicle," containing fact, results of excavation and research, poems, the story of the Odyssey and other legendary tales, all set forth in chronological narrative form. The result is very readable, and if the history of literary appeal has any worth, the chronicle form of history writing is specially suited to children.

[A discussion of "The World We Live In" will be printed next Saturday.]

The Teaching of Number

IV—Building the Tables By Twos and Tens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cheltenham, Eng.

THE five-year-old passes rapidly through the second stage of number, namely, the use of apparatus for the composition and decomposition of values up to 10, and oral familiarity with numbers up to 50 or 100. He can now add in twos to 24 and count backwards from 24 also in twos. He can deal with money up to a shilling, and, in individual cases considerably beyond this. With the aid of his beads, counters, sticks or marbles he can solve simple problems, such as "Tom bought a boat for 4d. How much change did he get from 6d?" He knows that there are 12 months in the year, and seven days in a week. He can count his class and check the distribution and collection of apparatus. He can weigh sand, bricks, marbles, etc. in pounds and half pounds, and halve the price (an even number) of a pound for his customer's eight ounce requirements. He can take a halfpenny off the price of yesterday's loaf. He can use a yardstick, and fold paper into halves and thirds and quarters.

Ruler and Tape

Now he is ready for the more complicated work of using an inch ruler, a yard tape measure, a four-ounce weight, halfpennies and farthings. The ruler comes into play for handwork; the tape replaces his familiar yardstick and demands the aid of a friend, or two friends, to deal with it, thus laying the foundation for later group work in practical arithmetic. The quarter-pound weight, the halfpennies and farthings, are added to the same type of work that he has been doing. All these activities give invaluable training in the understanding of the ramifications of elementary fractions. We have never hesitated to use this word from the very beginning. The three and four-year-olds heard, as a matter of interest, that their lunch milk bottles held one-third of a pint, and directly a group of children began to place the bottles in threes to discover how many pints the dairyman had left. If the child can use the word "parts" in this connection, he can easily substitute the word "fractions," and use the two interchangeably, understanding them from practical observation and experiment.

He has used his ladder of 12 rungs for counting in twos, placing two counters or little bricks on each rung, at each step saying aloud how many twos he has, and the total number of counters laid out, i.e., "10 and two more are 12. That (counting his rungs) is 6 twos. Twelve and 2 more are 14. That's 7 twos," taking just as long as may be necessary over each step, checking the rungs and the single counters as often as he will. When he can build up this ladder and feel thoroughly secure about running up and down it, he is expert with the basic idea of the multiplication table, and can proceed to use the larger numbers.

We have taken the table in twos first, because two is a number wholly familiar to the child. It was the first value he grasped, he can understand and handle it. It is easy to double or to halve. It means himself and his mother, his own chair and his brother's, his two hands, the family puss and her darling kitty, a kiss on each cheek. After building this table firmly on such familiar ground, we jump straight to that of tens.

Ten Sticks in a Bundle

The child knows the composition of 10, so we tie up 10 sticks in a bundle. Then he likewise ties up bundles, one for each rung on the ladder, and an absorbing pastime it is. Eventually they are all complete, and the child knows exactly what each fascinating bundle implies. At various intervals we have asked him, apparently casually, "How many tens have you now?" and he has said, "Three tens" or "Seven tens." At this point we introduce the symbols, because they deal with figures already familiar. On a card, divided by a broad, bright, perpendicular line, we write with soft chalk, 1 on the left-hand side of the dividing line and 0 on the right-hand side. "That," we say firmly as we write, "means one 10 and no more at all." This is delightful, and the child promptly carries on as far as nine tens. In the course of conversation we replace the phrase, "no more at all," by "no odd ones," and then supply the word "that father uses," i.e., units.

Up and down those nine rungs we go until the moment when we exclaim, "People say sixty instead of six tens, and seventy instead of seven tens." "Eighty instead of eight tens?" asks the child, "ninety instead of nine tens?" We play up and down those four rungs until the child requires the lower numbers and then we present the less obvious terms of twenty, thirty and so on. There follows a card with no dividing line upon which he writes the numbers from 10 to 90 to his heart's content. When he is ready to advance to the tenth rung of his ladder, we present the divided card again, and he writes 10 on the left hand side and "no units" on the right. "One hundred," we say. It may be mentioned here that later on we enclose the hundred figure in a little square "box" that the child draws round it himself. This helps him presently to deal intelligently with such a number, for instance, as 357. His three hundreds are distinct and fifty-seven he has made on his tens-board many a time.

The table of ten always fascinates children, partly because there are so many delightful things to do in the building of it, and partly because it is so pleasant to write. Here is an almost entire elimination of difficulty, when once the composition of ten is attained, and the child leaps to a consciousness of power. It is a beautiful thing to see upon a little face the sudden light that means, "I can do it. I know how."

After the tens table we reach that of fives, again because the terminations are simple and the child is dealing with only one unit value, that of five.

Memorization is so easy at this stage, and the child so much enjoys a chorus effect, that there is nothing to hold back the vigorous chanting of the tables he has built. Then comes the "jumps," and the teacher testing individual accuracy and adaptability by springing table questions on a merry class which answers orally at first, and later by writing the numbers required on individual small blackboards.

Thus the tag "Multiplication is vexation," joins the company of exploded myths. DOROTHY THODY.

A Piano Teacher's Hail and Farewell

J. LILIAN VANDEVERE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO SOME piano teachers, the lesson begins with the first thump of stubby fingers on the waiting keys. Quite naturally, then, it ends with the last stiff-arm jab at the final and welcome chord. It often happens that sooner or later these same teachers sit with vacant half hours gaping on their schedules. Their hearts are filled with a grieved wonder that Susie and Bob have "other plans for this season," and are now tripping with a new blitheness to that young sprig of a teacher in the Baker Building, who seems to think that music teaching is real sport.

If there is something sadly awry, let us look frankly and honestly into the matter, and see what there is to this teaching business besides fugues and fingering. To a young pupil, the greeting that he receives when he enters the studio or as he approaches the piano will set a tone for the entire lesson. It may lift it from boredom to keen interest, from listlessness to alertness, from discouragement to a sense of mastery. The first few moments spent in friendly converse may do more for the child's progress and your own success than a prompt and precise attack on the poor piano.

The Opening Chat

In this brief chat you can show the child that you know where he stood at the last lesson, and what you expect from him this time. Even though doubt lurks in your thought, it is a wise thing to assume that he has accomplished what you have laid out for him. If you start with this assumption, he is surprisingly apt to justify your confidence, and a cordial relationship is established at the outset. The child who is trained in this way will begin to say, "I've got that study this time!" as he kicks off his galoshes.

The charm of the unexpected works strongly with children. If the lesson always runs its unfailing and routine course through exercise, scale, study, piece, review, and memory work, then don't expect the small pupil to come to it in any fever of anticipation. Why not open the period with an unusual question or request—"Play the last chord in the new study," or "What have you for this week in the key of three sharps?" At once the child starts thinking, and he shows a wide-awake attitude.

Letting the child choose the order in which he will play the various items in his lesson is always a stimulus. Often in doing this the child offers spontaneous comments which cast a great light on his musical likes and dislikes, revealing his special aptitudes and his particular needs. The teacher with an ear cocked attentively will discover possible adjustments that will make for greater happiness all around.

Second only in importance to the beginning of the lesson is its conclusion. These last few minutes may mean a hurried jotting of the assignment, or they may serve as a clinching of the entire period, an influence to last throughout the coming week.

Definite Summing Up

The younger the pupil, the more definite must be your explanation of what you expect. Let him help you in summing up briefly the good and the bad points in his lessons. The child cannot view his work as a whole so he needs to be shown repeatedly that only one stumbling measure, one sharp overlooked, is all that stands between him and a perfect performance. The tiny folk should point out on their music the exact place where mistakes were made, and tell you clearly what must be done to remedy them. If the child expresses these points himself, they will make a deeper impression than if you talk and talk, joining your directions to that endless stream of adult talk that flows over the infant heads.

Perhaps definite correction is needed for some bit of careless work, but this must not be the final impression for the child to carry away with him. Let him fare forth from your door with the knowledge that this and that in his work may be improved, that he knows what to do, and that he intends to do it.

"Approach" is considered a point of vital importance in the business world. Today salesmen are drilled in it, and he who cultivates its most pleasing and honest form departs from conferences with fat orders in his book, and with signatures gracing the dotted lines. Music teachers need to "sell" music to the children of this age, and they do well to study their approach. Let them make it cheery and alive, and then small feet will come flying gladly through their studio doors.

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

Oak Park, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Next February a disarmament conference is to be held in Geneva. Let's all go as unofficial representatives! "I cannot possibly go," says Mrs. America. "I was not invited," add Mr. and Mrs. England. Well, then let's just attend a few conferences, back yard and school, of our own. "Yes, indeed, we will accept an invitation to that sort of conference."

The back yard now assembles. A game of football is in progress. A dispute arises. Loud cries of "You did," "I did not," assail the ears. Suddenly one boy starts laughing at the stormy faces and says, "Oh, come on, it's only a game." The enemy is disarmed and peace is declared.

A neighbor solved a stealing problem last fall, disarming the trespassers with kindness. The boys, just in a burst of adventure and mischief and not because they were hungry, as they all had grapes in their own yards, stole his grapes after dark. So he surprised them one time: "Come on, boys, have all the grapes you want," handing out big bunches. Completely disarmed! And as a child's sense of fair play is very keen, they let his grapes alone after that.

And at school? Instead of the belligerent attitude of "That school nurse shan't touch my child," I have found it better to adopt the policy of sending the child to school armed with love and the knowledge that no one can see anything but good in that child—and we have attended another disarmament conference.

So we do not have to wait until Nov. 11 each year to commemorate the laying down of arms but we can disarm daily.

Best wishes to all the combatants.
(Mrs.) H. B. S.

Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The Parent column is teaching me that "my problem" with "my children" is not mine at all, but a universal affair. Wherever there are children, in homes, in schools, in institutions, someone is working out things similar to the things that confront me, and our experience may be mutually helpful.

Recently the small son of a friend spent several hours at our home. When his mother left him, she told my son that they had a rule at her home that when one boy had a toy, another boy did not take it away. My son had been causing me some concern by his "taking ways," but right here was a solution. He liked the idea, and the two little boys played happily together for a long time.

I think from watching my younger son that children are naturally more orderly than they are given credit for. The little fellow is a matter of a year and a half old, but he has very definite ideas as to where things go. He has been accustomed to playing with certain toys in his pen, and to having a few soft stuffed animals to sit with, in his crib in the busy morning hour. This has resulted in the child's not wanting his toys on the floor. If we take them out for him to play with, he puts them all back in the pen or crib. So we had to get a few other things to carry around the house. I thought I would follow up with other things, and found that this boy wants his clothes all put in their proper place. He goes so far as to take the clean laundry and pull out his overalls and put them in a compartment in his bureau.

As they say in bridge, "Lead from strength," so I am going to take advantage of every desire for neatness and order I see on the part of either of my boys. (Mrs.) L. P.

Portland, Ore.

Dear Friends:

As the mother of two adopted children, 12 and 5 years of age, I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation for the parent column. One of the children was six weeks, and the other one two months old when we took them, so they are just like our own. The younger, a boy, likes to give his used toys away at Christmas time to the "poor children" as he calls them and will give toys sometimes I would rather he would keep, but I am learning that he gains much more in being unselfish than he could possibly gain by keeping the toy. The last three years I have filled a box for each of them, of miscellaneous articles from the different 10-cent stores, articles from 1 cent to 15 cents, some foolish little toys, also some very useful things. These boxes are very eagerly looked forward to, as they always remind me to "fix them a box this year." If Mrs. H. E. H. should see this letter I would be glad to hear from her again or anyone else who cares to write. (Mrs.) B. L. W.

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THE HOME FORUM

Drink in the Desert

WE HAD passed the Grand Coulee in eastern Washington, stopping there to peer over the ledge of the Dry Falls, more than nine times higher and almost twice as wide as Niagara. One could imagine the stupendous sight when, centuries ago, water fifty feet deep poured over the rocky ledge, falling a sheer one thousand four hundred and seventeen feet into the basin below, and then surging between the rocky cliffs in a mighty river. A small lake, sparkling like a jewel, in the gorge below was all that remained of the mighty waters of the Grand Coulee. We gazed entranced at one of the world's wonders.

From the scab-rock-covered hills swept dust. It blew across the ledge of Dry Falls and swirled out over the abyss, hung poised for a moment, and then, falling, disappeared into thin air. Our shoes were thick with dust, our faces and hands covered with a fine, dry layer.

We climbed into our car silently, too impressed by the mighty spectacle of the Dry Falls for speech.

Ahead of us stretched the road. Swirling clouds of dust leapt up out of it and came racing toward us. Dust was piled up along the sides of the road like sand.

Farther on we came to a rambling fence, sagging in places, inclosing a half-grown orchard of apple trees. A sparse scattering of dusty leaves could be seen among the well-placed rows. Dust swept through the broken windows and empty door frame of the deserted farmhouse; it settled on the leaves and boughs of the trees. Whoever had set out the rows of apple trees had waited for the rain which had not come, had departed, leaving the house and orchard to be taken over by the dust.

Then we saw ploughed fields surrounding a big barn and a small, paintless house. The barn stood dilapidated and empty, and the ploughed fields, which someone had expected would fill the barn, sent up clouds of dust.

We came to a small schoolhouse, inclosed with a fence, set back from the road. The bare ground around it was swept clean, as if with a broom.

And then we saw it! Suddenly! The spot of green as astonishing and breath taking, in those surroundings, as a rare jewel in a setting of tin. It was a garden growing beside a small, white house!

We stopped the car and gazed entranced!

"Now how do you suppose they did that?" Jack asked.

"Let's find out," I cried. "Do drive in!"

We turned off the road and ran up the narrow, little lane to the white house.

At the door a woman appeared. She smiled: "You want water, I suppose. Almost everyone does that stops here."

I shook my head. "We just wanted to see your garden," I said.

The woman laughed. "Why, it's not much of a garden, but I'm proud of it at that."

She led us around to the side of the little, white house.

"Of course, I have only tried to raise the hardiest things, cabbages and turnips, beans and squash. And we have some carrots and radishes."

"But how did you manage it at all?" I asked.

"By getting up early and hoeing in the dew," she said. "A little dew always falls, even here, but the first rays of light take it up. Besides, we have a well." She pointed to a well frame that stood near the house.

"Have you been here long?" I asked.

"No we came only last winter."

"Last winter!" I exclaimed.

"Yes. You see, the factory where my husband worked closed down. I had been raised on a farm and always remembered it happily. I used to tell the boys stories about it. So, when the factory closed, I said to my husband that it would be a good time to look for a ranch. He did not think much of the plan at first, but the boys begged and then a friend of ours wrote that he wanted to bring his family to town. We suggested exchanging places with them. Ours in town for theirs in the country. And so we did it."

"And then you came here," I said.

"Yes, we came here." The woman looked out over the rolling, sagebrush-covered hills to the mountains on the far horizon.

"When we got here," she went on, "it was not a bit like the farm in Illinois!" Suddenly she laughed heartily

We could not help chuckling a little, too!

"But, in some ways, we like it better! It's more of an adventure, surely! The excitement when we dug the garden and planted the seeds! And oh, the eager watching to see things come up, and the fun when they did come up! You see, don't you?"

We assured her that we did, indeed!

"We wrote to the State College for advice, and they sent us pamphlets. We have some wheat, too." She pointed to a field in the distance, rippling as the hot breeze swept over it.

"It is not a very good crop this year, but next year we hope for a better one. As you come nearer the Columbia River, there is plenty of moisture, and fifteen or twenty years ago there was plenty here, too. Did you notice the orchard back there a piece?"

Yes, we told her we did.

"That's when those places were set out. And, if there was moisture here once, there's no reason why we can't hope for it to come again!"

A great pounding and hammering was going on at a short distance from the house. She saw me looking in that direction and said: "My boys are making a new chicken house. It is to have windows in it and all the latest, modern improvements."

Then from the chicken house appeared two sturdy boys, a couple of dogs romping beside them.

"Boys," she called. "Come here." Then: "My sons," she said.

We shook hands and Jack said: "How about it, boys? Now you have tried living in the city and in the country, which do you like the best?"

"The country!" both boys replied at once.

And one added quickly: "We have a horse to ride, and we each have a dog, and a lot of chickens and oh, lots of things!"

"There's a school, too," said the woman. "Perhaps you noticed it down the road?"

"Yes." I said.

"The same good teacher is coming back next year, and she is going to live with us. That will be nice in the long winter evenings. We are planning to study all sorts of things!"

It was time to leave.

"Just let me give you a drink of water before you go," she said.

The boys raced before us and now were lowering an old bucket into the well. Down, down it fell. At last we heard a splash. The boys began to turn the handle. The bucket came up creaking, with water dripping from it, falling like crystal beads back into the depths.

The woman took a dipper which hung on a nail and dipped it into the bucket. She handed it to me.

"They said this well might go dry in the summer," she said, "but it hasn't and I do not think it will."

It seemed to me I had never tasted such water! Cold and sparkling and clear!

E. H. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 3 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
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Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cents for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston Mass U S A.

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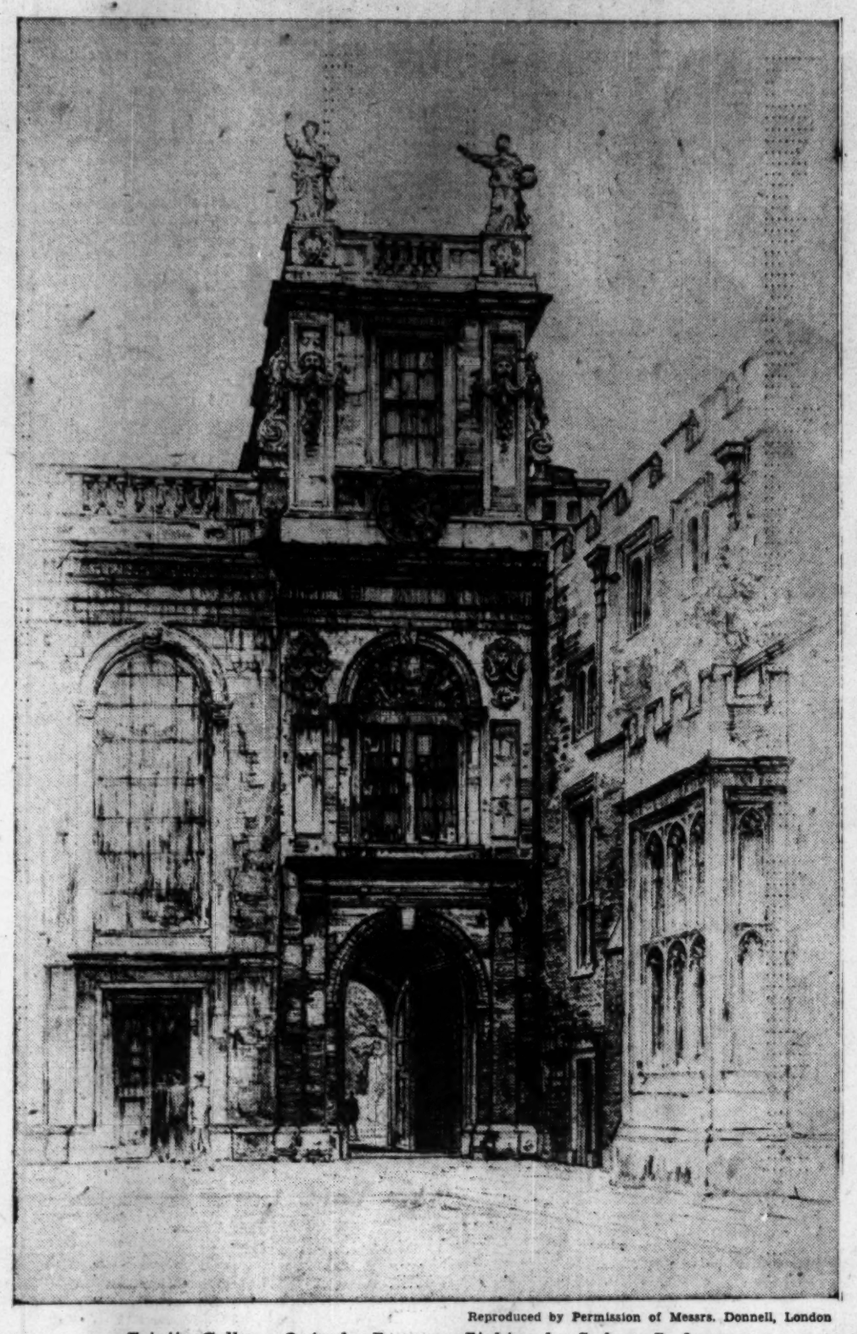

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Trinity College, Oxford: From an Etching by Sydney R. Jones

IS THERE a place on which tender and affectionate eulogy has been showered more abundantly than on Oxford? Is there a place worthier of such lavish homage? Even the approach to the town is full of joyful anticipation, for

". . . suddenly to greet his look
Oxford shone up with every tower
Aspiring sweetly like a flower."

Oxford itself may have grown a little too towny, but the old university city has lost none of its glories. Wrapt in more than legendary romance, its colleges and halls stand as of yore, its lawns still the joy and envy of the visitor, its trees—some of the finest in England—its meadows gay in season with fritillaries, and its fields, with Magdalen's friendly deer, expand as green as ever, and its two famous rivers, "the willow-fringed Cherwell and the silver stream of Isis," still gird its outskirts.

"Beautiful as Youth and venerable as Age," is one of the many pregnant sayings about Oxford; but, while all are agreed as to its beauty, its age has been a disputed question for centuries. Certain medieval chroniclers carry its origin back into the mist of prehistoric ages. Thus John Rous confidently and circumstantially gives King Memphris the credit of having founded the town in the year 1009 B. C.; and another chronicle affirms that the university was founded by Greek philosophers, who came to England with the warlike and victorious Trojans.

Oxford, no doubt, existed toward the end of the eighth century, when a Christian community settled there. English kings, many of whom were learned men, such as the first Richards, took much interest in Oxford; royal castles were built. Friars arrived and formed schools, some of which were the foundation of the present colleges. Both Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth were warmly interested in Oxford; the Queen, great in learning as in statecraft, leaving Oxford after a visit and viewing its towers and spires from the Shotover hills, cried: "Farewell, farewell, dear Oxford. God bless thee and increase thy sons in number, holiness and virtue."

Trinity College had its origin during Elizabeth's reign, and was the first Oxford College founded by a layman. It stands on the site of the old monkish foundation, Durham College, dating from the time of Edward III, which shared the fortune of so many monastic institutions at the hand of Henry VIII. The site was sold to Sir Thomas Pope, who founded the present college.

Architecturally, Trinity College is marked by contrasts, though possessing many charming details, among them the row of gabled rooms looking toward the celebrated Broad, almost as famous as the High. The chapel, which looks very much like a parish church, contains lovely work by Grinling Gibbons. Of the two quads, the first dates from the time of the Durham College, though since restored, and Wren is responsible for the northern wing of the garden quad; both are a little dull and depressing, but they lead to the gardens, boasting the two largest lawns in Oxford, flanked on the south side by the celebrated avenue, formerly a fashionable rendezvous of the Oxford beau monde. This long avenue has a peculiar appearance, for here the lime trees have been "pleached," intertwined, so as to form a somewhat low archway.

Mr. Arthur Quiller-Couch, in some verses of homage to his beloved "Alma Mater," says:

"Know you her secret none can utter!
Hers of the Book, the tripled Crown.
Still on the spire the pigeons flutter,
Still by the gateway flits the gown;
Still on the street, from corbel and gutter,
Faces of stone look down."

Who better than "Q" should know the subtle, alluring secret of Oxford?

A World of White and Silver

On Sunday morning I was up when the sun rose above the horizon, filling the woods of rime-covered trees with a light as marvellous as that of the moonlight just before dawn. Light quivered and flashed and scintillated from woods-floor to tree tops; great boles and tiny twigs turned from pearl to opal as the sun climbed the sky. Soon all the world from snow-white earth to sun-white sky was one dazzling glitter of silver-white. No Parsifal ever knew a world so transfigured. . . .

At ten o'clock we were by the creek in the heart of the Wissahickon Hills. As we looked up from the Monastery bridge, the glitter on the tree tops cresting the hills was a new revelation of romance. In over twenty years' wandering over these slopes I had never seen the like. Hardwood trees were flaring with silver-white light. Hemlocks, bent but broken only at their tips, glittered silver-white and green. Uphill and sunward the woods were silver-white flame. Downstream and southwestward the woods were white, every twig ridged in the utter stillness with over an inch of snow, and the tree trunks from ground to tips of the topmost branches live white with the clinging snow. North and northeast, stormwards, the hardwoods were bitten out against the deep blue of the sky, a blue strangely warm for such a wintry world. The tree trunks were black against the blue. The lower boughs were white with snow against the blue. The topmost twigs were silver against the blue.

So it was when you looked with fresh eyes. If you looked long all dissolved into one great flush of silver-white. Looking north and northeast the hemlocks were bitten out, green and white, against the deep blue, all three of the colors pure and warm. Everywhere it was flaring silver-white, stilling green, unutterably deep blue. But only for a short while. As the eyes tired a little all again dissolved into one great flush of silver-white.

The creek ran dull, a warm brown. Warm, everywhere the world was, from the sun-filled southeast through all the other quarters of the blue sky, and from zenith to woods-floor. It was warm from flooding sun, and from flashing rime, from quiet snow and brown earth swept bare of snow along the creek bed. . . .

A chickadee called from close at hand with its phoebe note. From across the valley a hawk's cry came to us with the suggestion of the skirl of a gull, taking us from this still inland scene to far reaches of the sea. The scent of the hemlocks brought us home again, and, as we climbed through the close woods, whose trees were but little injured in comparison with those of the open and the roadsides, the rime-encased trees flamed pink-purple in the sun glow. This was the first reddening of the landscape, which up to now had flashed everywhere with a radiance of intense but pale hues, silver-white dominant among them, but subdued greens and earth browns showing here and there.—CORNELIUS WEYGANDT, in "The Wissahickon Hills."

Refutation

"He was a hard old man," I heard them say,
Years after he had left the village scene.
Within my heart a memory still green
Rose up in quick denial and dismay.
For, nearing Christmas, there had been a day
When a child's love-gift, bought with meager hoard
Of pennies, met with incident untoward,
And on the ground the shattered fragments lay.

O childish woe, distraught, uncomforted!
And then this stranger sought to understand;
Put shining silver in a little hand—
"Go buy your Mother something else," he said.

How kind he was that Christmas long ago!
I was that child and so I ought to know.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

Weihnachtsgaben

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DIESER Jahreszeit sind viele Menschen mit Vorbereitungen für Weihnachtsfeiern beschäftigt. Wir denken gern an die Geburt des Jesuskindleins in der kleinen Stadt Bethlehem und hören gern die liebliche Geschichte, wie der Engel seiner Mutter Maria erschien und zu ihr sagte: „Das Heilige, das von dir geboren wird, wird Gottes Sohn genannt werden". Nur zu der geistig gesinnten Maria konnte diese Botschaft kommen. Aufmerksam horchte sie, und durch ihre Reinheit ist uns Gottes größte Gabe für die Menschheit—der Messias—zuteil geworden.

Doch nicht nur an einem Tage, sondern jeden Tag kann die größte aller Gaben, der Christus, erscheinen. Sie kommt zu dem Herzen, das bereit ist, sie zu empfangen. „Siehe, ich stehe vor der Tür und klopfe an. So jemand meine Stimme hören wird und die Tür auftun, zu dem werde ich eingehen und das Abendmahl mit ihm halten und er mit mir". Die Weisen vor alters erwarteten das Kommen des Heilandes und waren daher vorbereitet, den Stern, der sie zur Krippe führte, zu sehen und ihm zu folgen. Das Licht der Wahrheit führt heute das Denken weg von dem Glauben an ein Selbst in der Materie und durch wahre Demut empor zum Erkennen der geistigen Individualität im Gemüt, in Gott, wo es das Einssein mit den Dingen des Geistes findet.

Der wahre Weihnachtsgeist kommt im Geben zum Ausdruck; aber die materielle Gabe ist, selbst wenn sie viel Freude bereitet, nur eine vergängliche Gabe. Vor Jahren bot an einem heißen Sommertage ein kleines Mädchen jemand, der ihr niedergedrückt und verzagt schien, eine welke rote Rose an. Die Rose verging; aber die wirkliche Gabe, die reine Liebe des kleinen Kindes, ist nie verblaßt. Wir sehen den Christus, Gottes Gabe für den Menschen, von neuem geboren, wenn er im menschlichen Bewußtsein erscheint, das rechte Verständnis des wahren geistigen Selbst des Menschen enthüllt und sich in freundlichen, gütigen und liebevollen Handlungen, in Ehrlichkeit, Gerechtigkeit, Reinheit, Mut, Weisheit und Kraft bekundet. Christus Jesus beanspruchte, der Sohn Gottes zu sein. Er sagte: „Ich und der Vater sind eins".

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, fand ihre Einheit mit Gott durch ihre Heilung nach einem Unfall, als ihre Angehörigen und ihr Arzt alle Hoffnung auf ihr Aufkommen aufgegeben hatten. Sie brachte dann mehrere Jahre mit Studieren und Forschen zu, um anderen zu geben, was sie entdeckt und als beweisbar erprobt hatte. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist, wie sie in dem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" (S. 1) schreibt, „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist". Männer und Frauen haben dieses Gesetz in ihrem Leben schon in großem Umfange bewiesen, und es ist heute hier als freie Gabe für alle, die bereit und willens sind, seine Lehren anzunehmen und anzuwenden. Es ist nicht neu, sondern stimmt mit dem von Christus Jesus und seinen Jüngern gelehrten und bewiesenen Urchristentum überein. Wie wahrhaft es doch die größte aller Gaben ist, gewährt es doch ein beweisbares Verständnis des zu allen Zeiten und unter allen Umständen anwendbaren göttlichen Prinzips! Wie der Rechenkundige sich über sein anwendbares Zahlenverständnis freut und damit die ihm vorliegenden Aufgaben löst, so freut sich der wahre Metaphysiker über seine beweisbare Kenntnis des reinen Gemüts und seiner Ideen. Kein Irrtum—weder physischer, finanzieller, moralischer, noch mentaler Art—kann in dem mit Gottes Ideen erfüllten Bewußtsein bestehen.

In ihrem Kommunionslied (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 399; Gedichte, S. 75) schreibt Mrs. Eddy:

„Dulder ihr, o hört den Ruf!
Liebe will euch lind umfassen,
Will auf eurem Angesicht
Keiner Träne Spur mehr lassen,
Will für euch der Schwermut Nacht
In des Tages Glanz versenken,
Will in ew'ger Herrlichkeit
Euch ein ewig Leben schenken".

Eine Frau, die kurz vor Weihnachten durch das Gedränge im Geschäftsviertel gehen mußte, fand, nachdem sie ihr Denken zu Gott erhoben hatte, daß ihr Platz gemacht wurde, als sie durch die hastende Menschenmenge schritt, während solche Erlebnisse sie früher sehr belästigt und ermüdet hatten. Unsere Weihnachtsgabe mag vielleicht nur ein freundlicher Blick, ein freundliches Wort oder ein bischen Geduld sein, die wir der uns bedienenden vielbeschäftigten Verkäuferin erzeigen; aber sie entspringt jener Barmherzigkeit, die „den segnet, der gibt, und den, der nimmt".

Durch wahres, wissenschaftliches Denken über Gott und den Menschen spenden Männer und Frauen wahre Weihnachtsgaben, und solches Geben wird durch Übung bereichert.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

An Early Landscape Painter

In the winter of 1828-29—two years after the National Academy of Design was founded in New York—Thomas Cole (1801-48), then an absolutely unknown artist, fighting bravely against every form of adversity, held an exhibition of his sketches in New York, and gained immediate recognition among the profession, so much so that John Trumbull, Asher B. Durand, and William Dunlap purchased some of his work and sought his acquaintanceship. These were sketches that he had painted in the Catskills, the banks, rocks, woods, dells and cascades around the neighborhood of Clove, destined to become the stamping-ground of so many of his followers. They contained as good work as anything he did later, his observation of the form and outline of nature was even keener at this time than when his imagination was given a fuller sway.

It was a memorable exhibition, as it gave America its first painter who painted landscapes professionally. Until then Cole had either struggled along half starving, in Philadelphia or, New York garrets, thankful when a customer appeared to buy a picture for ten or twenty dollars, or gone forth over the country, after the fashion of travelling artists, with a green bag over his shoulder containing his painting material and a flute, stopping at taverns and painting a portrait or sign-board in return for board and lodging. Now the hard part of his fight was over; he came into contact with men who drew their inspiration from Benjamin West, and who owned at least lofty ideals, if but little technique. He soon found his way to England, into the studios of Turner, Constable, Lawrence and other men of note.

On his return to this country he, however, showed that he was less influenced by these modern men, who were just establishing their fame, than by the study of Claude Lorraine and Salvator Rosa. He was an ardent scholar of English literature, and the influence of Bunyan and Walter Scott can be traced in all his works. He was the upholder of the imaginative landscape, he transcribed nature with the glance of a poetic imagination, and Bryant and Cooper found much to praise in his works. He was in truth more of a poet than a painter. His drawing was feeble, his sense for colour undeveloped, and his touch hard and dry, like that of most of his contemporaries. He mastered chiaroscuro, however, and his big canvases show how far nature can be represented by mere light and shade composition.—From "A History of American Art," by SADAKICHI HARTMANN.

A Thrush in the Moonlight

In came the moon and covered me with wonder,
Touched me and was near me and made me very still.
In came a rush of song, like rain after thunder,
Pouring importunate on my window-sill.

I lowered my head, I hid it, I would not see nor hear,
The birdsong had stricken me, had brought the moon too near.
But when I dared to lift my head, night began to fill
With singing in the darkness. And then the thrush grew still.
And the moon came in, and silence, on my window-sill.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "Greenstone Poems."

The Headmaster

He has solved the question: What is to be done with self? In the literal sense, which is not usually intended by the phrase, he "gives himself away"; and this, no doubt, is the reason why he has so rich and inexhaustible a self to give. Always alert and widely curious, always eagerly amassing knowledge and "gaining the gains of various men," he seems to value his acquirements only in proportion as they can be sent forth again into the general currency. If he masters a natural science or learns a new language, he does it for his boys. If he reads a book or plays a game, it is with some controlling thought that his boys will somehow profit, late or soon. His main hope for himself is that, year by year, he may become a better teacher and have more to teach.

He is happy when he has had a good day in the classroom, happier when he sees some young face light up with the unmistakable light of dawning intellect, happiest of all, perhaps, when he hears of some true success—not in the world's eye, but in his own—that has been won by a boy of his anywhere in the world at any time. Whatever his boys may do is to some extent his doing; and this he knows, although he is too well aware of his own shortcomings to take much credit for their success. He cannot quite ignore, for all his modesty, the simple fact that his strength has been vastly multiplied by the many men whom he has sent forth fired with his enthusiasm, enlightened by his wisdom, strengthened by his example. In the strange arithmetic that governs all such matters, he has by simple abnegation of self multiplied himself a thousandfold.

Holly-Tree House

The road that led to Holly-Tree House was full of surprises. Every few miles brought an unexpected curve or a delightful dip into little hidden valleys. Frolicsome squirrels were usually scampering up and down the trunks of the walnut trees. Occasionally a rabbit ventured across the road and, turning to look at us for a startled second, went hippity-hop through the bushes and dry rattling leaves.

Holly-Tree House itself was scarcely more than a shanty, balanced precariously on the edge of a cliff. A two-room cabin, built of bare unpainted boards, and held disdainfully aloft by four tottery brick pillars. But its front yard, if such an expanse of wind-swept rock and red clay could be called a yard, boasted a single stately holly tree. At any season of the year, its symmetrical perfection, in contrast to the severity of its surroundings, attracted much attention. But, in December, no one ever traveled along the sandy road without stopping for a time at the picturesque little cabin to admire its solitary tree. For near Christmas its bright red berries appeared in showy multitudes, and for weeks Holly-Tree House was one of the beauty spots of the surrounding countryside.

Christmas Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THIS season of the year many are busy with preparations for Christmas festivities. We love to think of the birth of the babe Jesus in the little town of Bethlehem, and to hear the sweet story of the appearing of the angel to his mother, Mary, when she was told, "That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God." To no other than the spiritually-minded Mary could this message have come. Her ears were attent and listening, and through her purity there has come to us God's greatest gift to humanity—the Messiah.

Not on one day only, however, but every day, may the gift of gifts, the Christ, appear. It comes to the heart prepared to receive it. "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." The magi of old were waiting and watching for the coming of the Saviour, and so were prepared to behold and to follow the star which led them to the manger. The light of Truth today is leading thought away from belief of selfhood in matter and, through true humility, up to the discernment of spiritual individuality in Mind, God, there to find at-one-ment with the things of Spirit.

The true spirit of Christmas is expressed in giving; but the material gift, even though it may bring much pleasure, is only transitory. Years ago a little girl on a warm summer day offered a wilted red rose to one who she saw was depressed and discouraged. The rose perished; but the real gift, the pure love of a little child, has never faded. We see the Christ, God's gift to man, born anew as it appears in the human consciousness, unfolding the right understanding of man's true spiritual selfhood and manifesting itself in deeds of kindness, tenderness, and love, in honesty, justice, purity, courage, wisdom, and strength. Christ Jesus claimed his sonship with God. He said, "I and my Father are one."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, found her unity with God at the time of her own healing after an accident when her life was despaired of by her family and her physician. She then spent several years in study and research in order to give to others the truth which she had discovered and which she had proved demonstrable. Christian Science is, as she says in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1), "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." This law has already been widely proved in the experience of men and women, and it is here today as a free gift for all who are ready and willing to accept its teachings and put them into practice. It is not new, but accords with primitive Christianity, as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus and his disciples. How truly a gift of gifts it is, affording as it does a demonstrable understanding of the divine Principle which can be used at all times and under all circumstances. As the arithmetician rejoices in his workable understanding of numbers, and uses it to solve the problems before him, so the true metaphysician rejoices in his demonstrable knowledge of pure Mind and its ideas. No error—physical, financial, moral, or mental—can exist in the consciousness that is filled with God's ideas.

In her Communion Hymn (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 399; Poems, p. 75), Mrs. Eddy writes

"Mourner, it calls you—'Come to my bosom,
Love wipes your tears all away,
And will lift the shade of gloom,
And for you make radiant room
Midst the glories of one endless day.'"

One who found it necessary to go into the overcrowded shopping district at the holiday season, after lifting thought Godward, found room made ready for her as she passed among the hurrying crowds, whereas before such experiences had brought friction and weariness. Our Christmas giving may be only a smile or a pleasant word, or a bit of patience shown the busy sales person who serves us, but it will be of that quality of mercy which "blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

When men and women are engaged in true, scientific thinking about God and man, they are engaged in true Christmas giving, giving which is enriched with use.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Is the Universe, including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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STOCK MARKET PRICES HAVE FURTHER RISE

Railroad Securities Active in the Advance—Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP) — The sweeping advances in security prices were well maintained in today's session, despite a flurry of hangover liquidation in shares in the last few minutes.

Railroad securities, both stocks and bonds, were spent upward, on top of yesterday's wide advances, by news that Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio had assured President Hoover he was confident of successful termination of the negotiations for a wage reduction.

The selling in shares in the last few minutes, however, reduced or canceled the earlier gains, many of which had ranged from 1 to 4 points. The close was irregular, with narrow gains and losses for the most part. Trading was active, the turnover for the two-hour session aggregating some 1,500,000 shares.

Norfolk & Western pushed up 4 points. Three-point gains in Union Pacific and Santa Fe were sharply reduced. New York Central and Southern Pacific lost about half of extreme gains of 2 points.

American Telephone turned heavy, losing 2 points. Standard Oil of New Jersey was also sold in some volume, losing about a point. United Corp. preferred was also a soft spot, off 3. Bethlehem preferred, however, shot up more than 6 points. U. S. Steel closed off a minor fraction, after getting up a point. Auburn, after selling up more than 3, closed about 3 net lower.

Outlook for Commodities

Foreign markets improved, in response to yesterday's upturn in Wall Street. The outlook for certain commodities was also regarded as much brighter, notably copper. There was no further advance in the metal price today, but further advances were widely predicted in the trade. The rubber trade was also optimistic over the prospect of an agreement to curtail output. The cotton market was steady, closing virtually unchanged.

Week-end news from the steel industry was somewhat mixed. While most quarters in the trade were looking for numerous year-end shutdowns, estimates of next week's output for the Youngstown area were unexpectedly encouraging, indicating a fair increase in aggregate output.

Notable in foreign exchanges was a strengthening of the dollar as against the French franc, and recoveries in sterling and German marks in terms of the dollar. Sterling cables at $3.39¾ were up 3¾ cents.

Bonds Continue Strong

The bond market continued its upward swing today with most of the recently hard-pressed issues adding to their gains of yesterday.

Reports of a banking support for various high grade loans, passage by the House of Representatives of the Hoover moratorium resolution, optimism as to the future of the railroads and belief that the foreign and domestic situation is rapidly adjusting itself were some of the reasons given for the recovery in securities.

At the same time dealers emphasize that for several days they have been calling attention to the fact that most listed loans have been selling away out of proportion to their actual value.

Rails, which for some time have been friendliness, led today's buoyant movement. New York Central 4s performed spectacularly, jumping several points at one time on top of a 7½-point gain in the previous session. Most of the other carriers followed suit, with M-K-T adjustment 5s taking on 6 and St. Paul 5s 8 points from Friday's low.

Stock-privilege issues were in demand, and numerous industrials and utilities moved along with them. The oils, gas, rubber and amusement loans joined in the forward procession. While many of the liens gave up some of their advances just before the close, for the most part they indicated strength.

Foreign government loans were active and generally strong. German bonds led the recovery in this category, while British, French, Italian and Japanese obligations sold at higher prices. South Americans were generally strong. United States issues were generally strong.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
December	6.26	6.26	6.22	6.24	+.06
January	6.30	6.31	6.25	6.26	+.02
March	6.48	6.48	6.42	6.42	—.01
May	6.67	6.68	6.60	6.60	
July	6.83	6.85	6.79	6.79	+.02
October	6.13	6.13	6.05	6.07	+.03

Spots 6.40, up 5 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
December	6.22	6.24	6.22	6.19b	—.04
January	6.25	6.29	6.20	6.21	—.04
March	6.45	6.48	6.40	6.40	—.03
May	6.64	6.66	6.58	6.59	—.04
July	6.79	6.84	6.76	6.77	—.02
October	7.00	7.05	6.99	6.99b	—.02

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
December	4.96	4.96	4.92	4.92	+.06
January	4.92	4.95	4.80	4.90	+.05
March	4.91	4.93	4.88	4.89	+.06
May	4.92	4.94	4.89	4.90	+.07
July	4.94	4.96	4.91	4.93	+.07
October	4.99	5.01	4.97	4.91	—.01

Spots 5.27 up 7 points. Tone at close steady. Sales—9000.
B—Bid.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	chg
September	69.00	69.00	+2.50
December	66.30b	67.00	+.20
January	66.30b	67.00	
February	68.10	67.00	
March	68.00	67.00	
April		67.00	
October	67.60b	67.00b	—.50
November		67.00	

Tone at close, quiet.
b—Bid

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Canadian Bank of Commerce reports for the year ended Nov. 30, net profit of $4,774,923, compared with $5,378,423 in the previous year. Over 55% of the bank's total liabilities to the public are covered by cash and other quick assets, compared with 55% a year ago.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Consols for money today were 53½. De Beers 3 and Rand Mines 2¾. Money was 3% per cent and discount rates—short bills and three months bills 5¾@6 per cent.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Dec. 19	Last Dec. 18
14¼	2		Abitibi Pow & P	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
52	5		Abitibi pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6
39	18	1½	Abraham & Str	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
23½	3½		Adams Express	8800	4¾	4½	4½	3¾
23½	10	1	Addressograph	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
20	12½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	12½
109⅜	48¼	3	Air Reduction	1900	54⅜	53½	53½	49¼
10⅜	1¼		Airway Elec App	1200	2½	1¾	1¾	
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3300	13½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
9	2		Albany PW Pap	100	3	3	3	3
13⅜	1½		Alleghany Corp	8000	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1½
59½	2¼		Allegh pf ww xxx	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¼
55½	2¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
182¾	64	6†	Allied Chem	14700	73	70½	71	71
126	100	7	Allied Chem pf	100	108	108	108	105
42¾	11½	1	Allis Chalmers	2200	13¾	12¼	13½	12¼
18⅞	8		Alpha Port Cem	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
23	11¼	2	Amerada	300	14	13¾	14	13
29¾	5¼		Am Ag Ch Del	300	6	5¾	5¾	6
62¾	12¼	2	Am Bank Note	200	15	15	15	15
17⅞	2		Am Beet Sug pf	50	3½	3½	3½	2
36	14	2.40	Am Brake S&F	600	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
129¾	58⅛	9†	Am Can	19700	65⅝	63½	63⅞	64½
152½	115	7	Am Can pf	100	120	120	120	115
38¾	4½		Am Car & Fdry	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¾
86	30¼	7	Am Car & F pf	30	31½	31	31	30¾
42¾	5		Am Chain	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
48⅝	30¼	3†	Am Chicle	400	31¾	31½	31½	31
21¼	5	1	Am Colortype	1300	6	6	6	
14½	5		Am Com Alcohol	200	7	7½	7¾	7⅝
51¾	6⅛		Am & For Pow	5700	8½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
90	18	6	Am & For Pow 6	900	24	20½	21	19
100	20	7	Am & For Pow 7	800	28	26	28	25
79½	10		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	13	12⅛	13	11⅜
8	1		Am Hide& L	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31⅜	10½	2	Am Ice	2500	13	12½	12½	12
26	5		Am International	1800	6¼	5¾	6	5¾
30¾	5¼		Am Locomotive	800	6½	5⅞	6½	6¼
23¾	4⅞		Am Metal	200	7	6¼	6¼	6
39⅞	1¼		Am Nat Gas pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
64⅞	11⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	3400	15	14¼	14½	13⅞
84	24⅞	4	Am P&L 5% pf	100	37½	37½	37½	35⅛
102	44½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	900	50	49½	50	45½
85	35	5	Am P&L pf sha	300	37½	37⅛	37⅛	35
21½	5	.60	Am Radiator	5900	6¾	6⅛	6½	6⅜
37⅜	7⅝		Am Rolling Mill	1600	9½	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
66	19¼	5	Am Safety Raz	100	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	24¼
9	1⅝		Am Seating	100	2	2	2	2
1⅝	¼		Am Ship & Com	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
58½	17½	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	600	23	21⅝	21⅞	21½
138½	75	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	80½	80	80½	80
4½	¼		Am Solvents & C	1000	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
11½	⅝		Am Solvent pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
31¼	5		Am Steel Fdries	1400	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
113	68	7	Am Steel F pf	30	70	70	70	
48¼	23½	2½	Am Stores	100	33½	33½	33½	34
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	39¼	39½	39½	38
201¾	113¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	28600	121⅝	119	119¼	121½
105	19		Am Type Finders	200	20	20	20	19
80¾	23½	3	Am Wat W&E	1500	29⅜	28⅜	29¾	28¼
11⅞	3¼		Am Woolen	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
8¾	2¾		Am Zinc Ld&S	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
40	12¼		Anaconda Wire	700	19	18	18	17⅞
43¼	9¼		Anaconda Cop	15200	12⅜	12	12⅛	10⅜
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	16	15⅞	16	15¾
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	200	34	33	33	33¾
4½	1		Armour Ill A	200	1⅝	1	1	1
2⅞	½		Armour Ill B	100	⅝	½	½	½
47	5½		Armour Ill pf	1010	6¾	5¾	6¼	5½
9	1⅜		Arnold Constable	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
20¾	8¼	.80	Art Metal Const	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	
28⅞	4		Asso Apparel Ind	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	1½
29⅝	6⅜	1	Asso Dry Goods	600	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
31	9		Asso Oil	10	9	9	9	
203⅞	79¼	10	Atchison T&SF	5900	91¾	87¾	87¾	88
108⅛	75¾	5	Atl Coast Line	400	80	80	80	77½
23⅝	8⅞		Atl Refining	1900	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
54	19½	4	Atlas Powder	300	22	21	22	20½
13½	2½	1	Atlas Stores	500	4⅜	3½	4⅜	3½
295½	84½	4†	Auburn Auto	25700	143½	135¾	136½	139½
28	14½		1½Austin Nichols A	30	14½	14½	14½	14¼
6⅛	2¼		Aviation Corp Del	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼

—B—

27⅞	4⅝	..	Baldwin Loco		5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
104½	20	..	Baldwin loco pf	220	20¼	20	20¼	20½
87⅞	14	..	Balt & Ohio	17100	19¼	18	18⅜	18½
80½	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	30¼	29	30	29
66¾	18	3½	Bangor & Aroos	300	22½	20	22½	20
14½	4¼		Barnsdall A	1800	5⅜	4⅝	5	5¼
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	400	42	39½	40	40
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	40¼	40¼	40½	39
25½	15½	1	Bendix Aviation	9600	18	17½	17⅝	17½
46¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	400	23⅝	23	23	23
70¾	19⅛	2	Bethlehem Steel	7325	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
123⅜	60	7	Beth Steel pf	500	67½	66	67½	67
29	6	1½	Blaw Knox	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	20	19¼	19¼	18⅜
66¼	49	4	Bon Ami A	100	50	50	50	
76½	35¾	3†	Borden	6500	40⅜	39½	39¾	39⅜
30¾	9¼	1	Borg Warner	1400	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
66	10	4	Boston & Maine	300	13	10	13	
3¾	½		Botany Mills A pf	200	¾	¾	¾	
22¾	7	1½	Briggs Mfg	500	9	8¼	8¼	9
24½	8	2	Briggs & Strat	300	9	9	9	9
5¼	½		Brockway	100	⅝	½	½	½
69⅝	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	6100	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35
94¼	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	600	74½	72	72	68½
64¾	48	5	Brooklyn Q pf	100	48	48	48	
129⅜	75¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	80¼	78¾	79	79
15	2¼		Brunswick Balke	200	2⅜	2⅜	2	
9½	1⅝		Bruns Terminal	100	2	2	2	2¼
20⅞	3½		Bucyrus Erie	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
34⅞	4⅜		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6	5⅝	5⅞	5½
5⅝	1½		Budd Mfg	400	2	1⅞	1	⅞
50	10		Budd Mfg pf	10	14	14	14	10
13	2⅝	1	Budd Wheel	300	3⅛	3	3	3
23	3⅜		Bullard	600	4½	4	4½	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1800	12	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
104	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	50	50	50	54
113	85	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	85	85	85	
20⅝	3½		Butterick	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
69¾	11⅜		Byers	1900	14⅝	13⅜	13⅝	14

—C—

53	8	..	Calif Packing	500	9	8¾	8¾	8½
16⅝	6	1	Campbell Wy&C	100	6	6⅛	6⅛	6¾
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
45	11	3	Canada Dry	1800	12¾	12	12	12
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4300	13¼	12¾	13	12¾
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	18½	18¼	18¼	
133½	33¼		Case Thresh	17500	45⅞	43¼	43⅝	44¾
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	200	65	65	65	65
52½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	800	11⅝	11⅜	11½	11½
26	5⅜		Cavanagh D pf	100	10	9½	10	
16	2⅜		Celanese Corp	100	3	3	3	
15⅜	11	1½	Central Agirr	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
10⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	8000	15½	14⅛	14½	14½
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	100	5	5	5	
54⅛	13⅞	3	Chesapeake Corp	3500	19⅜	18	18½	18½
46½	23⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	20000	29½	27⅜	28½	28
6¾	2¼		Chi & Gt West	700	3⅜	3	3⅜	3½
27½	7½		Chi & Gt W pf	1100	10½	10	10½	9½
8⅞	1½		Chi Mil & St P	1200	2⅛	2	2	1⅞
15⅜	2½		Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅛
45½	5		Chi & N western	7200	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	6¼
15⅜	3¼		Chi Pneu Tool	100	4	4	4	3¾
15⅝	7½		Chi Rock Isl & P	1100	12¼	11½	11½	11¼
65½	7⅞		Chi R I & P6%	500	15	15	15	14
90	10⅛		Chi R I & P 7%	700	19	18½	18½	18
101	15		Childs Company	200	7⅝	7	7½	7½
33¾	6⅛		Chrysler	15600	14⅛	13¾	13¾	14¼
25¾	11¾	1	City Ice & Fuel	300	27	26¼	27	27½
27⅞	26	3.60†	City Ice & F pf	20	65	65	65	65
70	63½	6½	City Stores	100				
42⅜	12		City Stores pf	100	58	58	58	
80¼	58	1	Clev CC&StL	500	15	15	15	
34⅛	15	3	Cluett Peabody	1400	112½	111	111	112
170	97½	7½	Coca-Cola	200	27⅞	27	27⅞	27
44	20½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	22	22	22	20½
104½	79⅞	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	86	86	86	79⅞
17½	6½		Collins & Aikman	100	7½	7½	7½	8½
32¼	7⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
115	30	8	Colo F & I pf	20	40	40	40	
45⅜	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	18300	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14
111⅝	32	4	Columbian Carb	2100	38⅜	36½	36½	36¾
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	600	10	9⅝	9⅞	10
92	52	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	60	60	60	52
35⅞	20	3	Comm Cred A	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	21¼
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	30	17	17	17	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	17⅛	16⅞	17	17
106	66	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	94	94	94	95
90	61	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	61
8	5⅜		Comm In Tr war	1000	1	1	1	
21½	6⅜	1	Comm Solvents	10800	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8¼
12	3	.30	Comwlth & So	13600	4	3¾	4	4¼
100⅜	46	6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	300	65¼	63	63½	62¼
14⅜	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½
18⅞	7¼	1	Consol Film I pf	300	10⅛	10	10	9
109⅝	58½	4	Consol Gas	18300	64⅞	62⅞	62⅞	63¾
109	88	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90	90	90	88
15⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	300	13	12¼	12¼	13
42½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200				
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	300	½	⅜	½	⅜
3	¼		Container B	100	¼	¼	¼	
30	4½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝
3⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	½	¾	¾
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	42	40¾	41¼	40¼
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Can	1500	35⅞	35	35¼	35
16⅞	3¾		Cont Dia Fibre	200	4	4	4	4
51⅞	18½	2.40	Cont Insurance	400	21⅞	21¼	21½	21
4½	1	..	Cont Motors	700	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2500	6¼	6	6	6
12	½	..	Cont Shares	1100	¾	⅝	¾	¾
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	4300	44	42	42	41⅝
152½	118	7	Corn Prod pf	100	119	119	119	119
18	2⅞	..	Coty	100	3½	3⅛	3½	3
34½	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	23½	22	23½	21¾
38¼	14¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	15½	15½	15½	15
63	21½	..	Crucible Steel	500	23	22	23	22
5⅞	⅞	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅛	1	1	1
35	8	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	8	8	8	8
48⅛	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
100	25	4	Curtis Publishing	200	29	29	29	
118⅜	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	76	75	75	76
5⅞	1⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
8½	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright A	1200	2	1¾	2	1¾
41	7	..	Cutler Hammer	100	8	8	8	7¾

—D

23	3¼	..	Davison Chem	800	4¼	3⅞	4¼	3⅞
22	13⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	700	78	76	77½	75
102	18¼	2	Del Lack & W	700	23¾	22¾	23	22½
198	110¼	8	Detroit Edison	300	119	112½	119	111
23	10⅝	1	Diamond Match	800	13⅞	13⅜	13½	13⅜
28½	19½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	22	22	22	21
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	1000	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	7½
18	11	2	Dresser B	200	13	13	13	
21¼	8½	1¼	Douglas A	100	9	9	9	8½
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	15100	56¼	55	55⅝	55¼
124¾	94	6	Du Pont deb	100	97	97	97	94

—E—

13¼	2½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	3	3	3	3
185¾	77¼	5†	Eastman Kodak	2100	85¾	82⅝	83	85⅜
21⅞	6	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	900	7¼	7	7	7
11⅞	2½	..	Eitingon Schild	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
69	35¼	..	Eitingon S pf	100	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜
74⅜	20	6	Elec Auto-Lite	14400	32⅝	31½	31½	31⅞
4½	1	..	Elec Boat	1000	1½	1	1	1
9⅞	2½	..	Elec-Mus-Ind	1700	3	2⅞	3	3
60⅜	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	8700	13	11⅞	12	12
108⅛	41	7	Elec Pow & L pf	300	85½	85½	85½	83
98¼	32	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	49	45½	49	44
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	500	26	25¾	26	26
45⅜	23½	3	Endicott Johnson	1000	25¾	24⅞	25½	
87	42	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	47	47	47	42
55	42		Eng P S pf ww	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	
39¾	5		Erie RR	2400	7⅞	6¾	7⅛	6⅝
45½	6⅜	4	Erie RR 1pf	500	8½	8	8⅛	8¼
40½	5		Erie RR 2pf	500	7	6⅞	7	6
8⅜	1¼	..	Evans Products	100	1½	1½	1½	
25	10	1½	Exchange Buffet	30	11¼	11¼	11¼	11

—F—

29¾	4	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5	5	5	4
27½	11	..	Fed Dept Stores	100	13	13	13	13
30	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	3½
56¼	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	24	24	24	21⅜
104	85¼	6½	Filene's pf	150	91½	91½	91½	91½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	51	49	50	49
⅞	⅛		Fisk Rubber	200	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	½		Fisk Rub 1pf	30	⅝	⅜	⅜	½
64½	8		Foster-Wheeler	1100	10¾	10	10¾	10⅛
32½	15⅝	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	1100	18¾	18	18¼	18

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Dec. 19	Last Dec. 18
34⅝	9¼		Fox Film A	100	3¼	3	3¼	3
43¼	13¼	3†	Freeport Texas	2200	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16

—G—

60	16	3	Gamewell	10	18½	16¼	18½	16
7⅛	2½		Gen Am Inv	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
88	45	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	31½	30¼	31½	
73⅜	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	100	13¼	12	13	12
25⅝	9½	2	Gen Baking	8200	11½	10¾	11	10½
13	1½		Gen Cable	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
25½	2½		Gen Cable A	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
65	12		Gen Cable pf	100	16	16	16	15
54⅜	22⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	31100	28½	28¼	28¼	25
12½	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	11	11	10⅞
56	28¼	3	Gen Foods	10100	31⅜	31¼	31½	31½
8½	4½		Gen Gas & E A	6100	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	1½
76⅜	14⅜	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	20	18½	20	
50	20¾	3	Gen Mills	100	31½	31	31½	30½
100¼	85¼	6	Gen Mills pf	100	85	85	85	
48	21⅝	3	Gen Motors	24100	24	23½	23½	23½
183⅜	79¾	5	Gen Motor 5% pf

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Congress Accepts Moratorium—Trade Indices Lower—Securities Rise

The world appears to be moving ever more swiftly toward the settlement of many of its vital business and financial problems. In this day when people's happiness and welfare are so intimately tied up with the political, social and economic developments of a world-wide nature, the moves of statesmen and leaders of industry are scrutinized with eagle eyes. The current week has been replete with events of large significance.

Leading all factors in order of general interest was the eventual acceptance by the House of Representatives of President Hoover's moratorium of a year on all intergovernmental debt payments arising out of the World War. The resolution as passed included an amendment opposing reduction or cancellation of Europe's war debts to America. President Hoover had already defied the opposition by assuring European nations that they "would not be subject to just criticism" if they did not meet their debt installments due Dec. 15.

Japan Off Gold Standard

An international development of importance was the decision of Japan to prohibit the exportation of gold, thus joining the growing number that have slid off the gold standard. The leaders of Japan were not a unit in the new departure, many believing that while commodity prices would rise, lessening of confidence abroad and wider fluctuations in exchange would cause a loss in the long run. The new Nationalist Cabinet, however, feels that the move was necessary to balance the budget and help industry.

Hitlerism, the movement in Germany which has caused much misgiving in its bearing on international debts, received a setback this week when representatives of the Social Democratic Party, the General Federation of Labor and the Reichsbanner, declared their unanimous support of Chancellor Bruening in his stand against Fascism. While Herr Bruening's last emergency decree was not relished by the workers, the Socialists and labor unions chose to back the Government against Herr Hitler.

The sweeping rise in security and commodity markets at the end of the week, ascribed to five specific developments, may in itself become the basis or cause of renewed confidence and a forward push toward greater trade and better industrial activity.

Business men for generations have looked to the stock market as a barometer. Its protracted decline has induced a gloomy attitude. But the big rise yesterday may cause revision of outlook. Stocks generally await a substantial rise in bond prices, and the vigorous upturn Friday is looked upon as a signal that prices were depressed out of all reason.

Factors in Security Rise

The factors behind the uprush of securities were: (1) The statement by Thomas W. Lamont before the Senate Finance Committee that Germany had been meeting its short-term debt payments most meticulously and that short-term German credits advanced by American banks were not a danger to the banking system of this country. (2) Reports that leading bankers had decided to support the bond market. (3) Advices from overseas that France is more inclined to the American and British view that private debts should take precedence over reparations. (4) Intimations that an early settlement of the railroad wage problem would be reached. (5) The statement by Sir George Paish, noted British economist, that the world is standing on the threshold of the greatest prosperity it has ever witnessed.

Of especial interest to the financial world was the evidence that short selling would be attacked in Congress. In anticipation of this move, the New York Stock Exchange made public a 57-page document disclosing for the first time the full scope of all operations on the short side during the critical period between Sept. 26 and Nov. 30. The exhibit is intended to nullify the charges that short selling is responsible for the tremendous depreciation in the selling prices of securities. The substance of the argument is that short scales make up an insignificant percentage of actual trading.

In the domestic field of business and industry, the indices continue to reveal a low state of activity, in large part due to unusual circumstances and in part to normal year-end influences. As stated in the index of business activity for November by the Annalist, general trade now stands at 64.6 as compared with 66.1 in October and 70.8 in September.

Trade Indices Down

Steel operations are down to 25 per cent of capacity. Revenue freight loadings and electric power output, both significant barometers, are still running at about the same percentage under a year ago as in recent weeks. The auto trade is slow, though indications point to a speeding up in January. Building continues to be subnormal and apparently is awaiting a reduction in costs, to be supplied in the main by union agreements to accept less pay an ohur.

Commodity prices in general are holding well. The grains have bounded up this week. Silver is firm and copper is tending higher, due to agreements by leading producers to curtail. Retail holiday trade is encouraging. Belief is expressed that December will be the low point for many months.

European conditions are relatively unchanged industrially. Trade in France is slowing up. In Czechoslovakia the economic situation is becoming more serious. Germany's deflationary process continues drastic. Japan's trade is at the low for many months. Only in England, apparently, is there some gains.

The security markets abroad have followed somewhat those in New York. The bear market reached a new low Thursday, following steady liquidation. Gloom was lifted on Friday when a big rebound took place, industrials gaining 6.90 points. Bonds, too, leaped up from the year's low recorded the day before.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33¼	32
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	25	22½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	18¾	17
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81	81
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	42	40
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62	60
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	69
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	56	56
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	4	4
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89	88
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	130½	102¼
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	102½	95
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99½	99
Amer T&T 4s '36	100	100
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	98¾	97½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98	97
Amer T&S deb 5½s '43	102¾	102
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	83	83
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	67	66
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	9½	9½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	60	58½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stn	75	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86½	84⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	21½	21½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77	77
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	81	79⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	89	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77	77
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	65¼	65½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	52⅝	50
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	72	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	48	45
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	56	55
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	67	67
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88	84½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	63	62
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101⅜	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102	100¼
Ben Ind L&an 6s '46	74½	74
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	87	87
Boston & Maine 5s '67	71	64⅝
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	49	48⅞
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101½	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87½	84½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	101	100½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97⅞	97⅞
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	98	98
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42	41
By Products Coke 5½s '45	59⅞	59⅞
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	61¼	61¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	72	71½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	73	73
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	78¾	78¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	77½	77½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	78½	78½
Can North deb 6½s '46	89⅝	89⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	91	88½
Can Pacific deb 4s	63	61
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65	65
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63	61
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	85	83½
Cen District Tel 5s	100½	100½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	21	21
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	67	67
Cent Pacific 5s '60	68	67½
Certainteed 5½s '48	36	36
Ches Corp 5s '47	69	67
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s '92	85⅜	83¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	101	101
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	75	75
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	39	39
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	40	40
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	97	96
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10½	10
Chicago GL&Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	42	40½
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	62	62
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	9	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s'75	34¾	32
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	49	49
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	33	30½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	55	55
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	40¼	40
Chicago Railway 5s '27	49	49
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	54½	50¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	47	44
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	39	33½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	⅜	32
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	30	30
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	107½	107⅜
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	55¼	55¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	61½	52
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	85¾	85⅜
Cin Un T 5s 'rct	97	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	60½	60½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	62½	60½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	91¼	91¼
Clevv Un Term 5½s '72	95	95
Colo Industrial 5s '34	62⅜	62
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	79¾
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	61	60
Columbia Gas & E Co deb '61	73	73
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	73	73
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	70	67¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84	83
Con Gas 4½s 51	94¾	94
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102½	102
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Container Corp 6s '46	35¾	35¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	71	71
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24⅞	24⅞
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78	78
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88	88
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	58	58
Den & Rio G wn 5s '55	27½	26½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95	94½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99½	98½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	80	77¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96	93⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	5	5
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	61	61
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	38	36
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	38	38
Erie RR ref 5s '67	39	38
Erie RR gen lien	49	46¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	39	35¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	72¾	72¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4	4
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	74	74
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	92½	91⅞
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45	44½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98⅞	98
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97¾	97¾
Gen Cast Steel 5½s '49 ww	61	60
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¾	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	38	38
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	63	63
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	76½	75
Gould Coupler 6s '40	24	23
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	87	86½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	90¾	90¼
Great Northern 5s '73 C	70	70
Great Northern 7s '36 A	90½	88
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	45
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	56	56
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	77¾	76¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	98
Humble Oil 5½s '32	99¾	99
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101	100
Ill Central 4s '52	42	42
Ill Central 4½s '66	31½	31
Ill Central CBI&NO 4½s '63	35¾	34
Ill Central CSL&NO 5s A '63	40	33
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¾	96¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	73	72⅝
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	75	75
Inter Hydro 1 6s '44	48	45
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	49¾	45¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	45¾	44½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	43¼	43
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	43	42¾
Intr Rap Trans 6s '32	30½	30½
Inetr Rap Trans 7s '32	60½	60
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	45	45
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65	65
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	39½	35
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	40	40
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	48½	43
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	23	23
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	44	43
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54	54
Int Paper 6s '55	33¾	32
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	25½	25½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	46	44
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	42	40
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	55½	55
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	46	46
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	60½	60½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	60	55
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	83	83
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90	90
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	91	91
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	70	70
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	71	71
L'Autaro 6s '54	10½	10
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	47	46
Lehigh Val Term 5s	60	58½
Loew's Lnc 6s '41	80	76
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	43	42
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	96½
L&N uni 4s '40	80½	80½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32	30¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80	79½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	74	74
Meade 6s '45 ww	40	40
Metro Water 5½s '50	40	31
Mivale Steel col 5s '36	89⅞	89⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	89⅜	89⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	47½	46
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	34	31½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	54⅞	53
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	53	51
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	53½	51
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	53½	52
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	54	52
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	34½	30½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	30¼	30¼
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	17	15
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	69	69
Murray Body 6½s '34	85	85
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89	88
Nat Steel 5s	71⅛	69⅝
Newberry 5½s	75	74
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	94	94
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	71	71
N O Pub Ser 5s '55	75	75
N O T & M 5s B '54	24	23⅞
N O 8 & M 5½s '54	28	28
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71¾	71¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73	66½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	85	82¾
NYC&HR 4½s N	66	63½
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	66	63½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	73½	73
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	86	86
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23⅝	22
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25½	22½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	23	22½
NY Edison 5s '44	100½	100
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102	100
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	52	52
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65	65
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	78½	75½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	82	81
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	40	40
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97¾	97¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	85	85
Norf & W con 4s '96	86	86
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20	18
North Am Co 5s '61	82	79½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	75¾	75¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	77	77
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82	79½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	91	90
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78	77
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	77	77
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96½	95⅝
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	68	67⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	45	45
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	97	96⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	99¾	99¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	100½	100½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	41½	39½
aramount Fam Las 6s '47	49	44
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	50	48¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	61½	61
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83½	82½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	63½	61½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	66	66
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	77	73½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	67¾	67¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	75	74
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	84	83½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95⅝	94½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	94⅞	94
Pere Marquette 4s '56	32	32
Pere Marquette 5s '56	41	41
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	43½	43½
Phil Balt & Wash 5s	90⅞	90⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	50	48
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80	79
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	40	38½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	45	45
iPtts CC&StL 5s B '75	87¾	87¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63	60½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	29	28
Pub Svc E&G 4s	86½	86
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	96½	95⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97¼	97¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72	70
Pure Oil 5½s '40	68	65
Purity Baking 5s '48	69	69
Read rfg 4½s A '97	73	73
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	31¼	35
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31½	30½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	22½	20½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	37	31½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	40	40
Seabd AL 6s	3½	3½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3½	3
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	1½	1½
Seabd & Roan 5s '31 ct	1½	1
Seabd & Roan 5s '31 B	1½	1
Shell Pipe 5s '52	65	64
Shell Union 5s '47	57¾	57½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	58	57½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	42½	42½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	74½	74
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '37	70	70
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94	93½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	93	92
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85	84½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¼	98¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	60½	60½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	75½	75½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	64½	63
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	68	68
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	65	62
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	74⅝	73
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	35
Southern Ry con 5s '94	75½	75
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	45	41½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	47⅝	45½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100	99½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88	88
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	24	23
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	45	45
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	92	90½
Texas Corp 5s '44	74	69
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	62⅝	62⅝
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	62⅝	62⅝
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	62⅝	62⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42½	42
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	28
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	26	26
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99¾	99
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	75	75
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	86½	86½
Union Pacific 4s '68	71	71
United Biscuit 6s '42	92⅞	92⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	39	37⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	73¾	73⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	86	86
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	42	39¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	43½	43½
Vanadium 5s '41	46	43
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	9	9
Virginia Ry 5s '62	80	79
Wabash RR 4½s '78	9¼	9¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	72	71
Wabash RR 5s B '76	9¼	9¼
Wabash RR 5s '39	36	35½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	11	9¼
Wabash RR 5s D '80	10	10
Walworth 6s '45	25	24
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	67	67
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	30	28½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	31
Warren Bros 6s '41	42½	40
Washington W P 5s '39	100¾	100¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	96¼	96¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	98	98
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	97¼	97¼
Western Electric 5s '44	96⅜	96¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	46	46
Western Maryland 5½s '77	43	42
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33½	31½
Western Light 5s	102	102
Western Union 5s '51	62	60
Western Union Col 5s '38	73	73
Western Union 5s '60	64	60½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	56½	56½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	71	71
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	22	22
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80½	80½
Winchester R arms 7½s '41	60	60
Winchester R. Arms 7½s '41 ct	59¾	59¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	59	59
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	59	55½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec19	Last Dec18
3½s '47	98.4	97.20	98.4	97.22
1st 4¼s '47	100.2	99.29	100	99.28
4th 4¼s '38	100.3	100.1	100.2	99.31
US 3s '55	87.14	86.30	86.30	87.00
US 3½s '49	89.	88.26	88.28	88.24
US 3¾s '43 Mar	94.24	94.16	94.24	
US 3¾s '43 June	94.28	94.6	94.28	
US 3¾s '47	94.30	94.20	94.20	94.
US 4s '54	100.6	99.28	100.6	99.24
US 4¼s '52	100.18	100.2	101.16	101.4

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30	28
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	12½	12½
Antioquia 7s A '57	13	13
Antioquia 7s B '45	13	12
Antioquia 7s D '45	12½	12¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	49	49
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	39¾	38½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46½	46¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45½	45½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45½	45½
Argentiene Gov 6s '58 B	46¼	44½
Australia 4½s '56	43	42½
Australia 5s '55	49	48¼
Australia 5s '57	49	48½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	37	36½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	80⅝	80
Austria Hydro 6½s	42	40
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	24	23⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	77	76
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	81½	80¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	89¾	89
Belgium (King) 7s '56	89	88¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	18½	18½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	19½	17
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	29	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	25	24½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	24	24
Berlin Elec 6s '55	24	22
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6¼	6
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16	16
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15	15
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20½
Brisbane 6s '50	34	34
Brisbane 5s '57	29½	29½
Brisbane 5s '58	32	30½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	21	18
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	29½	29½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	30⅞	29½
Bulgaria 7s '67	28	28
Bulgaria 7½s '68	39	38
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	16½	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	85	83½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	69½	68½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	86	84⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11½	11½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12½	12
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	28	26¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	11	10¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	10	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12	12
Chile (Rep) 7s 42	17	16
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	12	11½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	13	13
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	16	16
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	17	17
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	15	14½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	20½	20½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	21	20¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	20¾	20¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s ..3'8	54	54
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	17½	17½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38	37½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	17½	16½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	54½	54½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	61	61
Denmaark (King) 6s '42	69	68
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	60½	60½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	43	43
Dom Rep Over 6s '58	73	69
Dutch El 6s '47	76	75
Dutch El sf 6s '62	75	75
Finnish A 6½s '54	37½	37½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	95¼	95¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	17½	17½
French (Rep) 7s '49	1½	1½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	111¾
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	27½	27½
German 7s '49	52⅝	51¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	31	30
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	31	30
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	31	30
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	28	28
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	17½	16½
Germ El Pow '53	27	26
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	27½	27½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	32	31
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	28⅞	28
Greek 6s '68	44½	44
Greek 7s '64	32½	32½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	62⅝	61
Hamburg 6s '46	25	25
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	40	40
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	29⅞	29
Hungary Mun 7s '46	13	13
Italian Pub Util 7s '53	62	60½
Italy (King) 7s '51	84¼	83⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	75½	74
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	86¼	85
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	30½	29
Karstadt 6s '43	15	13
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	44¼	43
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99	99
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	99¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	63½	62½
Medellin 6½s '54	11	11
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	16	16
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	17	17
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	70⅝	70⅝
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	102½	102
New South Wales 5s '57	43¼	43¼
New South Wales 5s '58	44	43½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	96	95½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	25⅜	25⅛
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	60½	60½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	65½	65½
Norway (King) 6s '44	70	68
Norway (King) 6s '52	65	64¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	18	18
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	46¼	46
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	55	54¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	59½	58¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6? '58	91¼	90⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	98	98
Paris-Orle

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GREENLEAF IS STILL UNBEATEN

Needs One More Victory to Win Pocket Billiard Title

WORLD'S POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	In'gs
E. R. Greenleaf	9	0	117	2
Erwin Rudolph	7	2	84	8
George Kelly	7	3	58	11
F. I. Taberski	5	5	93	6
Onofrio Lauri	6	5	85	10
Benjamin Allen	6	5	53	8
Andrew Ponzi	6	5	87	7
Marcel Camp	5	6	55	7
Spencer Livsey	4	7	50	12
J. M. Layton	4	7	43	12
Robert Lindblom	2	9	58	15
Albert Miller	2	9	29	20

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York, 10 times world's pocket billiard champion, stepped away toward his eleventh title last night with a 125-to-70 11-inning victory over Frank I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y. This assured Greenleaf of no less than a tie for the crown, with only the defending champion, Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, in position to equal him.

Nine contestants, champions and runners-up in sectional meets from coast to coast, have attempted to halt the march of the fast-shooting New Yorker in this tournament, and each has failed. Rudolph and George Kelly, Philadelphia youngster, are the only two men yet to be conquered Kelly will attempt to spoil the perfect record tomorrow night. Rudolph will try his hand Monday.

Greenleaf played his most cautious game against Taberski, also a former champion. In previous games Greenleaf had shot quickly, frequently calling his next shot before the cue ball had halted.

Taberski pocketed the first balls in the third inning after safety work by both. He missed a break shot and Greenleaf ran 22, and played safe again. In the seventh, Greenleaf ran 55, for his high run, but for the first time in the tournament was unable to score on a break shot and left the balls scattered for Taberski to run 29. Taberski was unable to do much thereafter, however, and Greenleaf ended the game with runs of 12 and 28. The match by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—0 0 22 3 6 0 55 0 0 12 28—126. (Scratches—1.) Total—125.

F. I. Taberski—6 0 0 13 0 8 3 15 29 0 2 1—71. (Scratches—1.) Total—70.

In the afternoon Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia dimmed hopes of Philadelphians that a native son might finish in first or second position when he defeated George Kelly, also of this city, who had clung to second place for more than a week. Ponzi ended his 27-inning contest with an unfinished high run of 75 to win, 125 to 66. Kelly had a high run of 30. The match by innings:

Andrew Ponzi—0 0 0 0 4 0 14 0 0 0 16 1 0 0 0 5 1 12 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 75—135. (Scratches—1.) Total—125.

George Kelly—0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 30 10 0 5 14 4 0 10 4 0 0 0 0 0 17 4—109. (Scratches—43.) Total—66.

Hollywood Looks Strongest in Race

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hollywood	3	0	0	10	2	6
Oakland	2	0	1	9	9	4
San Francisco	1	0	1	7	9	2
Los Angeles	0	0	4	14	30	0

RESULT DEC. 12

Hollywood 3, Oakland 0.

RESULT DEC. 14

San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 6, overtime.

RESULT DEC. 15

Oakland 6, Los Angeles 4.

RESULT DEC. 17

Hollywood 3, San Francisco 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 19—The champion Oakland team was shut out Dec. 12 at Hollywood by Jack Walker's Hollywood sextet, 3 to 0, in an interesting game. Goalie Robertson turned back every shot that reached him, and Coupez and Benson at the defense intercepted many opportunities for Oakland scores. McQuaig, Dunn and Coupez tallied for the victors, one goal in each period. Coupez was the outstanding performer of the match.

Dec. 14 a record audience greeted Los Angeles at San Francisco's rebuilt Iceland rink. The opening match being taken in overtime by Lloyd Cook's San Francisco Rangers, 7 to 6. Eddie Vokes led the home team with three goals. Joe Josephs, the Syrian-born hockey player from New Brunswick, also tallied three scores, one of which tied the score and another won the match in the overtime, with only 20 seconds to go. Pool, Sande and Don Cummings were prominent for the losers.

Dec. 15 at Oakland, the champions of last season defeated Los Angeles, 6 to 4. Defoe, Collins and Fennell made their first appearance for Oakland, having been detained in Canada by immigration officials. Six players each scored a goal for Oakland. The three named above and Bond, Ganton Scott and Ross Miller. Don Cummings was the star for Los Angeles, netting the puck for three goals. Pool contributed two assists and scored once.

Dec. 17 Lloyd Cook and his San Francisco Rangers put up a strong defensive game at Hollywood and made Walker's players extend themselves to win their third-straight victory, 3 to 0. It was a closely contested match and kept the audience on edge all the way. Dunn counted midway of the second period, Evans and Johnson scoring in the last session. It begins to look as if Hollywood had the strongest team in the California Hockey League.

NAVAL ACADEMY ELECTS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 19 (AP)—Midshipman James R. Reedy '33 of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected captain of the 1932 United States Naval Academy football team yesterday. Reedy, a guard, succeeds Magruder H. Tuttle '32 of Lenoir, N. C. A. C. Jones '33 of Sabetha, Kan., was elected manager of the 1932 team.

DUNLAP AND BLUE IN FINALS

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 19 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, and Halbert J. Blue, Aberdeen, N. C., won their way into the finals of the Pinehurst Country Club's members' tournament here yesterday, defeating Eric D. Thomson, Springfield, Mass., and R. G. Morrison, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3 and 2 and 1, respectively.

Crescent A. C. Is Still Undefeated

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tches W	M'tches L	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	5	0	23	12	1.000
Harvard Club	4	1	21	14	.800
Princeton Club	3	1	20	8	.750
Yale Club	2	3	14	14	.500
City A. C.	2	3	13	15	.500
Park Avenue S. C.	1	2	10	11	.333
New York A. C.	1	3	13	15	.250
Columbia U. C.	1	3	12	16	.250
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	5	7	28	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Crescent Athletic Club preserved its unbeaten record yesterday when the fifth round of the metropolitan squash tennis team championship for the New York Group of Class B was played. It had a hard time to do it, however, as city Athletic Club, playing on its home courts, won three of the seven matches, though using substitutes for their two leaders.

Harvard Club obtained second place, temporarily at least, by winning the odd match from New York Athletic Club, on the Harvard Club courts, while Princeton Club, previously tied with it, was unable to finish its match with Park Avenue Squash Club on the latter's courts, now under reconstruction. The match stands at three all, with Carl H. Donner for Princeton Club, to meet Frank V. Brodil, champion of the Park Avenue Club, this afternoon to settle the round.

The third winner of the day was Columbia University Club, which broke into the winning column for the first time this season, by defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 5 to 2, on the Columbia courts. The summary:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 3

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated Edgar F. Simon, City, 15—10, 15—4.

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated J. F. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—9, 15—12.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated Carlton Block Jr., City, 15—5, 7—15, 15—12.

Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated C. B. Mergentime, City, 15—5, 15—5.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated Theodore A. Backer, City, 18—17, 12—15, 15—2.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent, 15—7, 15—7.

A. P. Heineman, City, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, 15—11, 15—2.

HARVARD CLUB 4, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated B. W. Richert, New York, 15—5, 15—7.

R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York, 15—12, 10—15, 15—13.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 15—8, 15—9.

Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard, 15—10, 15—12.

R. A. Leyendecker, New York, defeated G. L. Brownell, Harvard, 11—15, 18—16, 15—5.

E. J. Gleason, New York, defeated D. K. Clifford, Harvard, 12—15, 17—15, 15—13.

J. S. Murphy, Harvard, defeated J. P. Leo, New York, 15—12, 15—9.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—10, 18—14.

C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—8, 17—15.

R. A. O.Neill, Fraternity, defeated E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia, 11—15, 15—8, 17—16.

W. J. Wilson, Columbia, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 18—13, 15—1.

Howard Stearns, Fraternity, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia, 11—15, 15—12, 18—17.

N. N. Alexander, Columbia, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—6, 15—13.

R. W. Ince, Columbia, defeated Lemuel Shumway Jr., Fraternity, 15—12, 15—4.

College Basketball Results

Adrian 23, Detroit 22.
Beloit 36, Dubuque 15.
Central College 24, Missouri 21.
Columbia 30, Fordham 13.
Conn. State 27, Brown 22.
Dartmouth 46, Seventh Regiment 21.
De Kalb 29, Elmhurst 15.
Detroit C. C. 38, Kalamazoo 18.
Georgetown 36, Duke 26.
Girardeau 36, McKendree 14.
Grinnell 24, Drake 21.
Hamilton 27, Hobart 20.
Hanover 34, Indiana Law 24.
Illinois Normal 24, La Crosse 18.
Illinois 37, Miami 19.
Iowa State 44, Iowa Central 32.
Kentucky 36, Carnegie Tech 34.
Loyola 23, Bradley 17.
N. C. State 32, Atlantic C. C. 12.
N. Y. Aggies 33, Hartwick 15.
Oklahoma 43, Southern Methodist 28.
Princeton 40, Cooper Union 25.
Purdue 41, Pittsburgh 23.
South Dakota 36, Huron 20.
Texas 25, Texas Teachers 13.
Texas Christian 40, North Texas 12.
Washington 27, Rider 24.
Wesleyan 48, Union 29.
Western Normal 31, St. Viator 27.
Williams 42, Middlebury 26.
Yale 36, Buffalo 21.

MAJOR LEAGUE STARS RETURN

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Reporting record attendance at their games, 14 American baseball stars arrived yesterday aboard the Taiyo Maru after a six weeks' barnstorming tour of Japan. The players are Lefty Grove, Mickey Cochrane, Larry French, Lou Gehrig, Rabbit Maranville, Frankie Frisch, Muddy Ruel, Frank O'Doul, Tommy Oliver, Ralph Shinners, Al Simmons, Bruce Cunningham, Willie Kamm and George Kelly. The Americans played 17 games, winning all. Approximately 500,000 fans turned out for the games. The largest crowds were in Tokyo, four contests averaging $5,000 attendance.

PRINCETON COACH RESIGNS

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 19 (AP)—Under pressure of alumni and undergraduate criticism, Albert W. Wittmer Jr. has resigned as head football coach at Princeton University. Connected with Tiger football for 12 years—player for three, line coach for eight and head coach for one—Wittmer announced his resignation last night, although his four-year contract still has three years to run. The resignation was accepted by the university board of athletic control "with deep appreciation of your loyal and devoted services to football at Princeton over the past decade." Wittmer will continue as Princeton basketball coach.

MRS. W. P. ARNOLD WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 19—Mrs. W. P. Arnold of Boston, Mass., yesterday won the Silver Foils golf tourney, an 18-hole medal round with fewest putts deciding the prize winner. Mrs. Arnold had 23 putts. Carol Hotchkiss of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. E. C. Bliss of Boston were tied for second place. Mrs. J. D. Hathaway of Montreal, with a 90, turned in the best medal round.

N. C. A. A. MEET JUNE 10-11

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 19—Stagg Field here is to be the scene of the annual track and field championships of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, it is announced by Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago. The meet, June 10 and 11, is to be a semifinal tryout for the American Olympic team, all place winners qualifying for the final tryouts in Los Angeles.

NEW MISS ENGLAND PLANNED

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A new Miss England will be ready soon to defend England's right to the speedboat championship of the world. Lord Wakefield, owner of the Miss England II, which Kaye Don drove to a world's record of over 110 miles an hour at Lake Garda, Italy, last year, said he had let the contracts for the construction of her successor.

LOYOLA'S 1932 CAPTAIN

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19 (AP)—Michael Plotzcyk '33 of Worcester, Mass., was elected captain of the 1932 Loyola College football team yesterday at a meeting of the 14 lettermen. The Massachusetts boy, who weighs 150 pounds, was the regular center during the last season and has been an important factor in the Loyola line for the last two years.

IDAHO FIVE EXPERIENCED

Coach Fox Has Speed and Size in Sophomore Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Dec. 19—Speed and size were added to the experience of the 1932 University of Idaho basketball team when the sophomores reported for varsity practice. In fact, the sophomores have everything Coach Richard Fox needed to issue a dire threat at the Northwest Conference championship.

An outstanding reason for optimism at Moscow this year is Howard J. Grenier '34. He is 6 ft. 5 in. tall and weighs 205 pounds. Unlike many big men, he is fast, graceful, and a good jumper. On this promising center candidate, much of Idaho's offensive power will depend.

Last year's center, Kenneth H. Parks '33, is again on the squad, lending his 6ft. 6in. of height to fortify the center position. Another experienced varsity center candidate is Edward E. Hurley '33, who was on the varsity squad two years ago, but who did not play basketball last year. Although listed as a forward, Wilbur W. McConnell '34 has the physique of a center, and may be used as a reserve there.

Outstanding forward addition to the squad is Cyril L. Geraghty '34. He has speed, especially while dribbling, and fits perfectly into Coach Fox's speed combination as a running mate for Wicks, letterman forward.

Alensen H. Wicks '33 is a smart forward whose speed last year was a problem because no running mate could keep up with him. Wicks may not be used in the first few games, however. Most promising early season form is being displayed by Afton Barrett '33, a tall forward letterman. He is taking advantage of his height under the basket, and has improved upon his effective shooting over opponents' defense. Ernest V. Nelson '33, is a light, fast forward.

Forward reserve material has been swelled by the addition of Ross A. Bennett '32, who has had no varsity experience at Idaho, but who is a good shot and may see quite a bit of service as a reserve. Jack L. Williams '34, completes the corps of forwards.

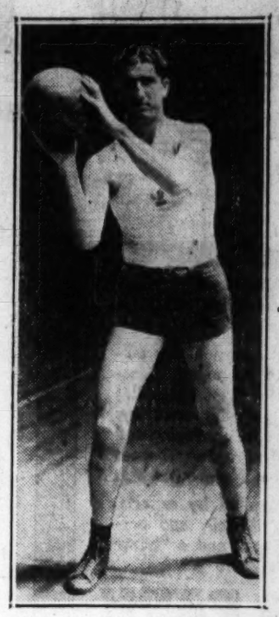
The guard positions will be filled by two of eight guard candidates, who follow: Edwin H. Herman '34, Stanton G. Hale '32, Daniel B. Aukett '34, D. E. Lacy '33, William J. Hall '32, Jerome J. Christians '32, Isaac K. Thurman '33 and Allen E. Williams '33.

The Vandals will meet other Pacific Northwest teams in a 16-game schedule, playing Washington, Washington State, Oregon and Oregon State, twice at home and twice on foreign floors. The full Conference schedule is:

Jan. 8 and 9—Oregon at Moscow; 15 and 16—Oregon State at Corvallis; 17 and 18—Oregon at Eugene; 23—Washington State at Pullman; 30—Washington State at Moscow.

Feb. 1—Washington State at Pullman; 8 and 9—Oregon State at Moscow; 12 and 13—Washington at Seattle; 19—Washington State at Moscow; 22 and 23—Washington at Moscow.

A Promising Center



HOWARD J. GRENIER '34
Idaho Varsity Basketball Team.

CANADIENS PLAN NEW AMPHITHEATER

MONTREAL, Dec. 19 (AP)—A new amphitheater to seat 18,000 persons and costing about $3,000,000 is to be erected here as a future home for the Canadiens of the National Hockey League, Leo Dandurand, secretary and managing director of the Canadiens, said yesterday.

The amphitheater will be built at the corner of Dorchester and St. Alexander Streets on land already purchased. Construction is expected to start next spring.

The Canadiens have a contract on the Forum for three years, Mr. Dandurand said, and have no intention of breaking it, the new amphitheater to be used for other purposes until the Forum contract expires.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Fordham 36, C. C. N. Y. 35.
Harvard 47, Bowdoin 14.

SPORTS FRENCH

SPORTS EDUCATION IN ALGERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

BESIDES the great efforts being made in France to spread sports in general, particularly in the provinces, the French possessions in North Africa are not being neglected. Indeed, it is in Algeria that French sporting education reaches its highest standard, especially in schools and universities. The most important public school in Algiers has four teachers whose work is entirely devoted to sports, while the school of B'ma Knoum, in the southern suburbs of that city, possesses 14 hectares (34.5 acres) of sports grounds. In Setif, the colonial college has three of the most up-to-date stadia, and another is under construction. The small village of Issere, with 600 inhabitants, has a stadium of its own, as well as a shooting range, the whole equipped with the most modern apparatus. In Constantine, two excellent swimming pools are to be found, one of them being filled with water flowing in from a natural source, which means that it is constantly changed. A third bathing pool is now being built.

Association football is the favorite game among the 1,000,000 Europeans and the 4,000,000 natives who compose the population of Algeria. Cycling and swimming come next, but track and field meets have so far not been popular. An annual contest has been arranged in which the Algerian sporting clubs and the sports groups of the universities and colleges will take part.

While writing of improvements brought into French sport, one should mention that Roubaix, a town of 120,000 inhabitants, has now a new stadium. The town of Lille, with 200,000 inhabitants, possesses four municipal sports grounds. The municipality granted an allocation of about $3480 for the promotion of sports in 1931, as compared with only $800 in 1921. Bordeaux, Marseilles, Toulouse, Lyons, and other cities have all greatly encouraged sports lately.

LADOUMÈGUE PLAYS RUGBY

It was at Lyons that Jules Ladoumègue, the world's fastest one-mile runner, made his first appearance on a Rugby football field, a few weeks ago. Ladoumègue was apparently dissatisfied with the strict rulings of the French Athletic Federation, and decided to break away from that body. The dispute arose when he sought permission to take part in Rugby matches. After looking into the matter, the federation ruled that certain stipulations regarding professionalism might thereby be infringed. They forbade Ladoumègue to play Rugby. He thereupon stated he would give up track work for Rugby, thus causing great consternation in sporting circles, for here he is thought to be certain of winning the 1500-meter event at Los Angeles next year.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted an appropriation of $120,000 to pay the traveling and living expenses of the French Olympic team at Lake Placid and Los Angeles. This sum is, however, less than half the amount requested by the French Olympic Committee, the latter's estimat of expenses being placed roughly at $280,000. The objection made to such a sum was that it did not appear justified in view of the few victories likely to be obtained by the French team. The total personnel for the team, it was proposed, should be 200, including athletes, trainers, and officials; but this number was considered unnecessarily large.

NO TRAINING PLACE PICKED

Who will represent France at the games and where the team will be trained are still problems to be solved. Some have proposed the Pommery Stadium, near Rheims, as a suitable center; others point out that the École de Joinville, near Paris, a military training camp, could well be used. Joinville was used for the 1920, 1924, and 1928 games for the training of soldiers who were likely competitors. Colonel Arnould, manager of the school, stated recently that he would not refuse to reconsider the training of men for the forthcoming games. The Government, however, has as yet made no move in that direction. This apparent apathy is causing some anxiety in French sporting circles. Time is passing, the games are coming on, and nothing definite has been undertaken.

Sporting enthusiasts found another subject for discussion recently when it became known that the professional sports promoter, Jeff Dickson, had expressed his intention to launch professional soccer football in France. This has encountered very strong opposition, especially as the names of a few British professional clubs were mentioned as being likely to come abroad to play. One of the heads of French football said that no such organization could be allowed without a complete previous agreement between the British and the French football associations. Another based his arguments against the scheme on the fact that professional clubs have not yet been recognized in France, all clubs being designed as amateur sporting organizations, which could not admit into their midst teams which are partly commercial. Whether the scheme will be persisted with is still unknown. For the time being, Jeff Dickson is scoring a great success with his new Palais des Sports, particularly when ice hockey matches are included in the program. Paris is becoming "ice-conscious." The ice at the Palais des Sports provides great joy to scores of children, who are often admitted free of charge to the rink. Besides the rinks of the Palais des Sports and the Palais de Glace, a new one is now open to the public at the Molitor swimming pool.

BADGERS LOOK TO SOPHOMORES

Wisconsin Six Will Be Molded Around Three Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 19—Prospects for a successful hockey season at the University of Wisconsin depend largely on the ability of a number of sophomores to team up with three returning veterans from last year's squad, according to Arthur J. Thomsen '31, a star with last season's Badger sextet, who has taken over the reins as hockey coach.

Three men from last year's varsity squad have returned, but only Capt. Gordon Meiklejohn '32 played regularly. He is being used at a defense position this year and is the best skater on the squad. G. S. Kabat '33, star guard on the varsity football team, gained some experience last season and is expected to develop into a capable center. While he has not yet learned to handle the stick expertly, he is a good skater, with sufficient speed, size and aggressiveness. R. E. Kubista '33, the third returning player, also is a fair prospect, though he had little opportunity to show his ability last year in actual competition. He also is working at center in one of three forward lines.

The remaining members of Coach Thomsen's squad except two are sophomores entirely lacking in fundamental knowledge of hockey, who must learn the technique of handling the stick.

One light forward line consists of Kubista, with B. E. Michael '34 at left wing and R. A. Halverson '34 at right wing. Another, teaming with Kabat, includes W. H. Riley '34 at left wing and J. T. Roethe '32 at right wing, while the third consists of R. G. Fawkes '34 at left wing, V. C. Stehr '34 at center and J. C. Lyke '34 at right wing.

Four candidates for the defense positions include Captain Meiklejohn as one fixture with A. G. Bardes '34, C. A. Lyneis Jr. '34, and M. E. Willson '33 competing for the other.

Coach Thomsen has two candidates for the goal position in W. W. Silvian '34 and P. H. Blumenthal '34.

With a lack of outstanding stars, Coach Thomsen pointed out, hopes of winning will depend upon the development of team work. The squad, handicapped by lack of ice in a mild prewinter season, has been working since Dec. 1 on the lagoons of Lake Wingra.

Lacking finances to arrange a complete schedule with the Universities of Michigan and Minnesota as the only other hockey competitors in the "Big Ten," Coach Thomsen plans to build for next year, with a strong freshman squad promising better material. No games have been scheduled this year with Michigan, and while Minnesota may play here Jan. 11 and 12, the dates are only tentative. The games definitely listed follow:

Dec. 19—Janesville at Janesville; 22—Wausau Veterans of Foreign Wars; 31—Michigan College of Mines at Eagle River, Wis.

Jan. 1—Michigan College of Mines at Eagle River.

YOUTHFUL McGILL SIX MEETS CRIMSON

Amateur hockey fans of Boston should be treated to some real action tonight, when the Harvard varsity sextet meets the McGill University six of Montreal in the first of a two-game series at the Boston Garden. Both teams are undefeated to date, and the game is expected to be a close one.

Although the Quebec Hockey Association schedule has not yet reached the halfway mark, McGill is assured a place in the playoffs. It is one of the youngest senior sextets to ever get anywhere in first-class competition. The 10 players who will make the trip to Boston average 20 years of age.

The Crimson twice defeated McGill last season, 3 to 2 at Buffalo, and 2 to 0 in Montreal.

YALE CLUB PLAYERS IN FINAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Two young Yale Club players, both newcomers into the game this season, will play in the final round of the United States novice squash tennis tournament for class C players on Tuesday at the New York Athletic Club. W. D. Hoag and W. J. Hammerslough, members of the Class C team of the club, displayed first-class play in their matches yesterday and the day before as to put out such players as W. Dickson Cunningham, also of the Yale Club; Jules Blecher, City Athletic Club, and C. A. Stephan of the Crescent Athletic Club. In the semifinal round, played yesterday, both winners had the hardest sort of five-game battles. Hammerslough defeated Edwin L. Kemble of the Class C team of Bayside Tennis Club, the league leaders, 9—15, 15—7, 15—4, 9—15, 15—8, while Hoag was forced to play to the very last minute to defeat Cunningham, his clubmate, who was seeded second in the draw.

AMHERST WANTS FOOTBALL

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—A unanimous stand against the abolition of football was revealed here yesterday as the result of a questionnaire submitted by the Student, bi-weekly undergraduate publication at Amherst College. Of the 18 players questioned 11 favored such changes as the raised tee for kickoffs and all but two were opposed to spring training. Three men admitted they had not enjoyed the past season, which was disappointing to Amherst from the standpoint of victories, and three also said they had not played football for the mere sport of the game.

AUSTRALIA STILL BATTING

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 19 (AP)—Australia continued its first innings in the cricket test match with South Africa today and had put on 444 runs for 7 wickets when stumps were pulled for the day. The tremendous batting of the Australians left the Springboks trailing far in the rear as they were able to get only 153 runs off the defenders tricky bowling in their first. Rigg and Don Bradman led the Australian attack, the former with 127 runs and young Bradman with 112.

PHILLIES TRADE ARLETT

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—Russell "Buss" Arlett, outfielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, has been traded to the Baltimore International League club for Russell M. Scarritt, it was announced yesterday. Arlett joined the Phillies last year from the Oakland Pacific Coast League club. Scarritt, with Baltimeore the past season, came to the Orioles from the Boston Red Sox.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Harvard 31, M. I. T. 5.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

M. I. T. 3, Boston 2.

Commission Will Supervise Southern Conference Sports

Executives Vote to Employ Full-Time Body to Investigate Status of Athletes in Member Colleges —Other Proposals Made

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 19 (AP)—The Southern Conference, after a lengthy executive session early this morning, voted to employ a full-time commission to supervise athletics and the status of athletes in the member colleges.

Sharp divergence of opinion over proposed changes in eligibility requirements showed up yesterday, bringing a vote that the major controversies be settled behind closed doors.

The Conference voted down these proposals:

To abolish all personal scouting; to limit the varsity football games to eight each season; to limit the freshman football games to four each season, with only one off campus; to restrict freshmen from gathering for athletic practice until two weeks after college opened.

The Conference quickly passed amendments to the by-laws, including a prohibition against broadcasting of football games, but when proposals for stricter scholastic rules and bans on recruiting and subsidizing of players came up, executive sessions were called.

H. C. Byrd of the University of Maryland moved for the closed meeting, saying, "I, for one, have a lot to say that I don't care to say before the world." Others quickly agreed with him.

Prohibit Broadcasts

The college representatives convened yesterday in a tense atmosphere, following the action of seven member colleges in definitely banding together on a basis of higher standards. These colleges were active in leading the battle for the stricter rules.

The proposals on which open debate was shut off included a flat ban on all recruiting, a prohibition on strictly athletic scholarships and loans, higher entrance requirements for freshmen and the proposal for the employment of a commissioner to supervise Conference athletics and inspect the records of players.

The Conference voted to prohibit radio broadcasts of football games "played in Southern Conference territory in which Southern Conference colleges were participants."

It also adopted amendments outlawing the use of motion pictures and still cameras for instructional purposes, barring photographers and newspaper men from the side lines, reducing the maximum fee for football officials from $75 to $50 and limiting student participation in athletics to one freshman and three varsity years over a period of five consecutive years. The previous rule did not include the consecutive feature.

The delegates were in sharp division over the amendment proposals, some of them indicating their colleges might bolt the Conference if all of the amendments were rejected.

Move Against Subsidizing

Coaches Daniel McGugin of Vanderbilt and Wallace W. Wade of Duke led the forces favoring rigid prohibition of recruiting or subsidizing athletes, and offered a substitute amendment which the Conference decided to consider in executive session.

McGugin and Wade proposed that the original amendment offered by L. C. Lenn, also of Vanderbilt, against recruiting be expanded to read as follows:

"No one employed by or officially connected with the athletic staff, the alumni, or other association of a member institution, or in any way employed by the institution, shall engage in recruiting athletes. No scholarships or remissions of tuition fees shall be awarded on the basis of athletic skill. Monetary advances by alumni or others shall be prohibited. Each college shall submit a statement to the Conference and to each of its opponents for each player, showing entrance credits, scholastic record and standing and source of his expense at college."

An annual intersectional game in the South, fashioned after the Rose Bowl classic, was advocated by Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans in his welcoming address. Under the Mayor's plan, the best southern team each year would invite an outside team to play, just as is done on the Pacific coast.

Guldahl-Mangrum Lead at Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP)—Two former Texans, Ralph Guldahl and Ray Mangrum, found golf's new, large, heavy ball much to their liking as they set the pace over the first 18 holes of the Pasadena $4000 open tournament on the Brookside course yesterday.

The youthful pair toured the 6374-yard layout in 69, two under par, while most of their more seasoned opponents, less fortunate in mastering the new pellet and the rugged Arroyo Seco course, trailed behind.

Several of the older heads in the game failed to qualify in the select group of the first 90 pros and 10 amateurs with cards of 80 or better, required for eligibility to continue in the second round of 18 holes. The outstanding of these was Johnny Golden, professional from Stamford, Conn., and coholder of the Agua Caliente title, who shot an 81.

Played Steady Game

Guldahl, now of Detroit, and Mangrum, a Los Angeles resident, both played a steady game. Guldahl had a great day off the tee and on the fairway, going out in 35, one under. His home card was 34, also one under perfect. Mangrum had a brilliant 34, two under, on the first nine, and then finished up with a par 38 for the secod.

Trailing this pair by a stroke came three professionals and an amateur with cards of 70. George Von Elm, Los Angeles business man golfer and runner-up for the 1931 open title, shot 36 on the out round and came home in 34, one under. Willie Goggin, San Francisco, was slightly unsteady at the start, shooting a 37, but he finished strong with the lowest nine card of the day, a 33.

The veteran Macdonald Smith of New York City and Jack Gaines, a Glendale (Calif.) amateur with a two-stroke handicap, completed the foursome which trailed the two leaders by only a stroke. Each had 35's on both nines.

Mortie Dutra, Long Beach; Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn; Al Zimmerman, Portland, and Joe Ezar, St. Louis, were the only others of the 180 starters able to match par. They finished two strokes behind the leaders with perfect cards of 71.

Title-Holder Has a 77

The defending title-holder, Tony Manero, Elmsford, N. Y., pro, had difficulty getting under the wire. He shot a 77, well down the list. Walter Hagen, veteran Detroit campaigner, could muster no better than 73. This gave him a tie with 10 others, including Billie Burke, Greenwich (Conn.) United States open champion.

Only one of the Japanese contestants, R. Asami, made the qualifying list, with a 76. The other two, however, Yasuda and Miyamoto, were permitted to continue in the play. Through an error they believed the tournament would be played next week and as a result had no opportunity to practice over the course which accounted for high cards. Yasuda had an 83 and Miyamoto an 84.

The leading amateurs who failed to make the first 10 were Fay Coleman of Culver City, Calif., Roland McKenzie of Washington, D. C., and Art Lynch of New York City.

The play lasted until dark with half a dozen of the starters unable to complete the 18 holes.

BELGIUM TO SEND TEAM

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 19 (AP)—The Belgian Olympic committee cabled yesterday that Belgium was sending a team to the Olympic winter games here. This brings the number of nations entered to 16. The Belgians will send a women's figure-skating team, a two-man bobsleigh team and a four-man bobsleigh team. The games will be held here Feb. 4 to 13. Entries will close Dec. 24.

E. K. ALLEN JR. '33 CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19—Edward K. Allen Jr. '33 has been elected captain of the 1932 soccer team at Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has been fullback on the team for two years.

B. C. SELECTS COUHIG

Philip Couhig '33 was elected captain of next year's Boston College football team on Friday. He is a guard and has been a member of the varsity squad for two seasons. Couhig formerly attended Beverly High School, Beverly, Mass.

HOCKEY NOTES

DR. JOE SULLIVAN, goaltender of the Varsity Grads in 1928, Canadian Olympic hockey team, may appear in the Toronto Varsity lineup again. He is taking postgraduate work at the University of Toronto and is eligible for the team.

The McGill hockey team making the holiday trip from Montreal to the United States averages 20 years of age. Of the men on the trip, six are eligible for junior hockey.

According to brief sketches of the Canadian Olympic hockey team to compete in the Xth Olympiad, there are five grain clerks, one grain merchant, two railway clerks, one drug clerk, one plain clerk, one machinist, one electrician and one air pilot. Ten of the players were born in Winnipeg, Man., two in Ontario and two in Saskatchewan.

New York Americans of the N. H. L. have won only two games from Canadiens in the last three years. Beginning with the 1928-29 season, Canadiens have won 14, tied 3 and lost 2 to Americans in 20 games played, giving them a total of 31 out of a possible 40 points.

There are now actively engaged in professional hockey 17 sets of brothers, two of which find three brothers playing, the Bouchers, Frank with Rangers, George with Chicago and Billy with the Bronx Tigers, and the Cooks, all three in the N. H. L., Bill and Bun with Rangers and Alex with Boston. The pairs find Earl and Desse Roche with Windsor, Mike and Bernie Brophy with Cleveland, Sylvio and George Mantha with Canadiens, Joe and Frank Jerwa with the Bruin Cubs, Paul Thompson with Chicago and Tiny with Boston, Gordon Brydson with Chicago of the American League and Glenn with Montreal Maroons, Lionel Conacher with Maroons and Charlie with Toronto, Hec Kilrea with Detroit and Wally with Americans, Henry Harris with Buffalo of the A. H. L. and Fred with San Francisco of the California League, Johnny Sheppard with the Bronx Tigers and Frank with Tulsa of the A. H. L., Ponzi Contant with Buffalo, A. H. L., and Joe with Three Rivers, Normie Himes with Americans and George with Syracuse, Frank Carson with New Haven and Gerald with Providence, Jack Arbour with Windsor and Ty with Pittsburgh, Eric Pettinger with London and Gordon with Bronx.

Hockey, in fact, has been one of the leading sports featuring brothers, and in past days such brothers were famous as the Patricks, Greens, Darraghs, Dennenys, Meekings, Loughlins, Cleghorns and many others.

LEGION PLAYER TO PIRATES

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 19 (AP)—Kirbe Higbe, young pitcher for the Columbia American Legion junior baseball team, which played in the final of the elimination series at Houston, Texas, last summer, has signed with the Pittsburgh Pirates. Higbe said yesterday he was instructed to report in February and that his contract called for $300 a month and expenses for the season's play.

COCHRAN AND HOPPE EVEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Welker Cochran and W. F. Hoppe were even yesterday in the first two blocks of their six-block, three-cushion match at the Strand Academy. The former, however, took the lead in the point score. Hoppe won the afternoon block, 50 to 47 in 55 innings, while Cochran took the second block, 53 to 43 in 46 innings.

DAVIDSON KENTUCKY CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 19—O. L. Davidson '34, 215-pound guard, has been elected captain of next year's football team at the University of Kentucky. The selection was made at the annual gridiron banquet held here recently.

*Old China—or new for that matter—exerts rather a stirring influence in the current scheme of home decoration, and quite regardless of the manner in which plates, cups, platters, tureens

Louisville Gas & Electric Operations Higher in 1931

Earnings Trend Upward Since 1925—Net Income in 12 Months to Sept. 30, 1931, Up 8.4 P. C. Over Previous Period—Expansion Hits Cash

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 141 in the Series

Favorable records of earnings power during the deflationary period have become increasingly less numerous. Those companies that have been able to show larger net revenues this year than last are either strategically located in a growing territory less affected by business vicissitudes or have management that is keeping a tight grip on expenses. One such concern appears to be Louisville Gas & Electric Company.

Organized in 1913 as a holding organization for various gas and electric properties operating separately in and around St. Louis, some of them since the period prior to the Civil War, the company has restricted its expansion largely to activities that would cater to the needs of the city where its chief plants are located. It has grown with the growth of the community, showing assets today in excess of $89,000,000, and serving a population in the neighborhood of 400,000.

Gross earnings of Louisville Gas & Electric have improved steadily in recent years, most of the gain being in the electric division. Revenues of $7,903,899 rose to $10,566,387 in 1930, and gross earnings for the 12 months to Sept. 30, 1931, show a further gain to $10,871,576. In the five-year period, gross gained about 34 per cent, but net income rose 87 per cent.

Large Gas Reserves

The company controls Louisville Gas & Electric Company of Kentucky, Kentucky Coke Company, Kentucky Pipe Line Company, Louisville Hydro-Electric Company, Madison Light & Power Company and Kentucky Pipe Line Holding Company. Through the Kentucky Company it owns or leases power stations, gas plants and coal mines, and through the Ivyton Old & Gas Company it operates natural gas properties in western Kentucky. The pipe line transports natural gas from the Indiana gas fields.

A substantial interest is held in the Kentucky West Virginia Gas Company, which produces natural gas and sells nearly all of it to the Louisville Gas & Electric and the Philadelphia Company. These gas properties have a present open-flow capacity of about 150,000,000 cubic feet a day.

Gas properties of the Louisville system include manufacturing plants with an aggregate daily capacity of 23,500,000 cubic feet, gas holders capable of containing 12,231,000 cubic feet and 944 miles of transmission and distribution mains.

The hydroelectric property is located at the falls on the Ohio River at Louisville. It is a modern plant, placed in commission in 1928, and generates more than 80,000 kilowatts.

An electric transmission line connects the system with that of the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company. The main steam station can generate 92,500 kilowatts. The installed capacity of the four electric generating stations totals 192,300 kilowatts.

Advantageous Contract

A long-term contract closed with the Cincinnati Gas & Electric for the interchange of electric power is a most advantageous move in the direction of efficiency and economy. Either company can call on the other to take care of peak loads which occur at different hours, thus serving to do away with duplication of reserve kilowatt capacity. This saves capital and keeps down interest costs. Some $6,100,000 was spent in 1930 for the interconnection of the electrical properties.

Total amount of investment in plant, land, properties and franchises as of Dec. 31, 1930, stood at $79,872,308. Other assets, investments and cash brought total assets to $89,181,676. Against this is funded debt of $28,023,435; preferred stock of subsidiaries aggregating $21,617,000; 600,374 shares of class A common stock and 300,949 shares of class B sock valued in the balance sheet at $23,069,664.

Due to the heavy expenditures totaling more than $6,000,000 last year, the current financial position of the company is not favorable. This, however, is a condition that can be remedied by financing whenever the company elects to do so, or when credit conditions are favorable.

Cash and call loans the year before, totaling $3,331,000, fell to $804,884, and a loan of $2,000,000 from the banks was necessary. Current assets dropped about $2,300,000, while current liabilities rose more than $2,000,000, giving an excess of liabilities of about $870,000.

Earnings Trend Upward

The trend of net earnings has been decidedly upward since 1925. Net in 1926 of $1,630,513 showed a gain over 1925 of 44 per cent. The 1927 year's income fell off 4 per cent, but net earnings in 1928 of $1,817,393 were 16 per cent ahead of 1927, and 1929 earnings of $2,154,533 rose 18 per cent above 1928. Last year there was a slight recession to $2,123,924, amounting to a 1.4 per cent.

Earnings a share on the class A stock, which is the issue largely in the hands of the public, for the years 1925 to 1930 inclusive have been as follows: 1925, $2.26; 1926, $3.23; 1927, $3.09; 1928, $3.59 and 1930, $3.54.

Net earnings exceeded dividend requirements by 38 per cent in 1929 and by 35 per cent in 1930. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, net income before depletion and depreciation of $6,248,628 showed a 8.4 per cent increase over the preceding 12-months period. Thus the net showing for the 1931 calendar year may exceed 1930.

It is provided that after $1.50 annually has been paid on the A stock, the B shares, 90 per cent held by Standard Gas & Electric, share equally with the A preference shares. As the annual dividend rate on the A shares is now $1.75, both A and B stock may be considered as of one class. Dividends were inaugurated on the A stock in September, 1925.

The A shares, which are noncallable but have no vote, have had a price range this year between 35⅝ and 18¼. At the current price of around 19, the yield is 9.2 per cent.

Swift & Co. Makes Favorable Report For Fiscal Year

Swift & Co. reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1931, net earnings after all charges of $8,235,301, equal to $1.37 a share on 6,000,000 shares of $25 par stock. This compares with net of $12,401,189 a year ago, equal to $2.08 a share. The 1931 profit included gain on sale of capital assets of $7,558,308.

Mr. L. A. Carton, treasurer, in a reassuring statement to shareholders, says that the company is in a "very strong cash position." Continuing the statement says:

"In order to employ surplus cash profitably, we purchased additional marketable securities during the year. We also purchased some of our own stock because we regard it as a sound investment.

"While there were large inventory losses during the year due to declining inventory values, these losses were more than offset by merchandising profits, by profits made on the sale of refrigerator and tank cars and other capital assets, and by reduction in operating expenses.

"Our new fiscal year has started off on a sound basis. Expenses have been substantially reduced, and wholesale meat prices are the lowest in years.

"We do not anticipate further inventory losses in our products this coming year. Swift & Co.'s business has always given a good account of itself during periods of stationary or advancing prices. We look for a good year in 1932."

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Dec. 19	Dec. 18
100	Am & Cont	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
225	Am Found	87½	87½	87½	87½
50	Am Pneu	1	1	1	1
961	Am T&T	121⅝	119¼	119½	120
365	Bos El	74½	72½	74½	74
5	Bos & Alb	115	115	115	110
200	B&M	13	10	13	
5	Brown Paf	10½	10½	10½	
75	Cal & Hec	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝
150	Cop Range	2½	2½	2½	2¾
60	East SS	7½	7½	7½	7½
85	E G&Fuel	8	7½	8	7
25	E G&F pf	66	66	66	64
45	E G&F pr pf	67	65	67	63½
50	Edison Elec	188	185	187	181
360	Em Asso	7	7	7	7
56	First Nat S	50⅝	50	50⅝	49⅛
20	Gen Capital	16	16	16	15⅛
5	Hygrade	70	70	70	70
200	Hygrade Fr	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1040	Isle Royale	1½	1¼	1⅜	1½
40	Jenk Tel	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
400	La Salle	41	41	41	
10	Loew's Thea	9	9	9	
1035	Mass Util	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
215	Mohawk	12⅝	12½	12½	12
95	Nash	16	15¼	15¼	15⅝
12	Nat Leather	20	20	20	25
50	Nat Ser	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
221	NE Tel	105	102¼	104	101
380	No Butte	55	41	50	40
100	Norw Worc	10	10	10	
10	Old Colony	85	85	85	
75	Quincy Min	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2½
15	Shawmut	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
245	Stone Web	12⅝	11⅝	12⅜	11
20	Sull Mach	8	8	8	8
50	Swift Inter	21	21	21	
225	Swift & Co	18½	18	18	18
10	Torrington	31	31	31	30
97	Uni Found	2½	2	2	2
440	Uni Shoe	38¼	36½	38	37
84	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
15	Uni Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
2300	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	.30
205	Util Hyd	1½	1	1½	
215	War Bros	5½	4⅜	4⅞	4½

BONDS

$5000	Swift 5s	99¾	99½	99½	..

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC. 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

SELECTED Arizona Grapefruit shipped from the orchard: box $4.25, half box $2.50, delivered to Los Angeles; other points in U. S. express charges collect; send check or money order. MRS. W. C. BEAL, Jr., Box 3, Somerton, Arizona.

HOUSES TO LET

Winter in Florida

MIAMI, FLA.—No coal to buy; no winter clothes; low food prices; twin Spanish bungalows, 6 and 7 rooms, for rent completely furnished; convenient to beach; best residential section; rent together or separately; $750 and $800 for 6 months; also large house 18 miles north of Miami at Dania, 4 bedrooms, screen porches around 2 sides of house; references exchanged; photos and details on request. Address J. F. LANIER, 560 N. E. 102nd St.

PAYING GUESTS

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA, "Live Oaks," 2270 S. Ridgewood—Private home specially adapted for rest and study; separate rooms for quiet and reading; excellent food. MRS. BERNICE H. SLAYTON, Box 154. Tel. 3004-W.

REAL ESTATE

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Sales, Rentals, Apartments, Homes, Cottages, Business Properties.

JOHN M. BELL

19-21 South Ocean Avenue Telephone 225

General Classified

REAL ESTATE
(Continued)

Greater Miami
RENTALS—SALES—INVESTMENTS
JOHN T. LARKIN
1657 Lenox Avenue, Miami Beach, Fla.

HOLLYWOOD HOME for sale, about 1 acre, 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; close to church and schools; fine view; sunny, secluded; avocados, grapefruit, lemons; to close estate. OWNER, 3004 La Brea Terrace. OR. 3008.

MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
Apartments—Homes—Business Property
The KEYES CO., *Realtors*
1310 First Trust Building, Miami
530 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida

RANCH, 10 A., Lincoln Highway, 40 miles San Francisco; orchard, hatchery and chicken ranch; modern home; owner retired. Information, J. I. HALL, 2567 Folsom St., San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET

FLORIDA—Rooms for women of refinement; beautiful surroundings; lake; $10 to $15 weekly; meals at Little Grey House as desired. Write CAROLINE M. CASWELL, Maitland, Fla.

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7862. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, *Expert Coach*
Screen Action and Microphone Speech
1607 N. ORANGE DR., HOLLYWOOD HE. 1372

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1668 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIF.—Completely furnished home, available Jan. 15 for 5 mos., $1200 per mo., 17 rooms and 2 sleeping porches; 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 3 servants' rooms, 2 baths; 4 car garage; 2 acres. Detailed information on application. OWNER, Mrs. J. Norman Phillips, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

ANIMALS

FOR SALE—Pedigreed collie puppies and grown dogs; sired by champion; guaranteed safe delivery anywhere; suitable Christmas gift. QUALITY KENNELS, 121-05 20th Ave., College Point, Long Island, N. Y.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline ASp. 5561.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—Attractively furnished one-room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace; excellent heat, hot water; $60; lease.

N. Y. C., 322 W. 108th (Riverside Drive)—Sublet exquisite first-floor front; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $90. Phone Academy 2-3394.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—Attractively furnished one-room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace, excellent heat, hot water; $60; lease.

N. Y. C., 411 West 24th (Chelsea)—Entire floor, remodeled house; large living room, woodburning fireplace, 2 bedrooms, ample closet space, built-in bath-shower, large kitchen, refrigeration; unusual; $115.

NEW YORK CITY, 409 West 24th (Chelsea)—One large room apartment in completely remodeled house; built-in bath, shower, fireplace, excellent heat, hot water; $55; lease.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Large one room apartments, baths, kitchenettes, electric grates, improvements; $45 including gas. Riverside 9-3851.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Thornycroft, superb view of Parkway woods. Garth Road—3, 4, 5 and 8 rooms, dining alcoves, sleeping porches, cedar closets. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472 or Plaza 3-4200.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive 6-room suite; square hall; front porch; heat, janitor, refrigerator; near Beacon-Reservoir; reduced rental. Aspinwall 3781.

CONCORD, N. H., North End—3-room apartment, heated; garage. Tel. 2089-R between 7 and 9 p. m.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—6 rooms and sun porch, open fireplace, tile bath, shower, linoleum kitchen, breakfast nook, electric refrigeration, oil burner, garage; 3 minutes to Christian Science church, Newton North 6417.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

JOB WORK—All kinds of construction, alteration or repair, home or garage; experienced builder. MANNING, 127 Benjamin St., Cranford, N. J.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corsolettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 West 72nd St., New York City En. 2-7133

DRESSMAKING

EXPERT dressmaker, repairs or any needle work by day or week. S. COHEN, Bingham 6-1414, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers; 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU Inc.
109 W. 40th St. New York City PEnna. 5389
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HOMES TO SHARE

WILL share comfortably furnished home with one or two, preferably business women; references required. 629 So. 5th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HOWARD HAYWARD
INTERIOR DECORATOR
11 Newbury Street, Boston Ken. 6270

LUGGAGE REPAIRING

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or trunk. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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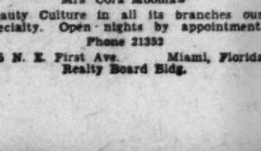

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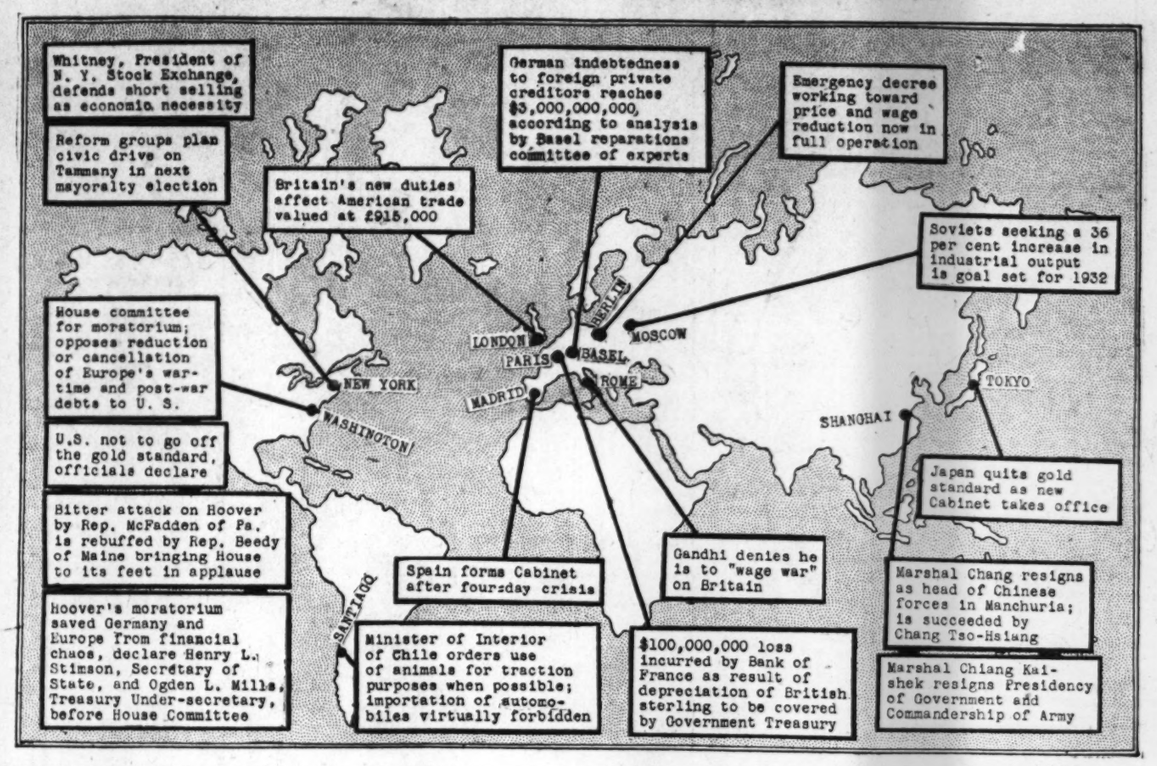
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Whitney, President of N. Y. Stock Exchange, defends short selling as economic necessity
Reform groups plan civic drive on Tammany in next mayoralty election
Britain's new duties affect American trade valued at £915,000
German indebtedness to foreign private creditors reaches $3,000,000,000, according to analysis by Basel reparations committee of experts
Emergency decree working toward price and wage reduction now in full operation
Soviets seeking a 36 per cent increase in industrial output is goal set for 1932
House committee for moratorium; opposes reduction or cancellation of Europe's war-time and post-war debts to U. S.
U.S. not to go off the gold standard, officials declare
Bitter attack on Hoover by Rep. McFadden of Pa. is rebuffed by Rep. Beedy of Maine bringing House to its feet in applause
Hoover's moratorium saved Germany and Europe from financial chaos, declare Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Ogden L. Mills, Treasury Under-secretary, before House Committee
Spain forms Cabinet after four-day crisis
Minister of Interior of Chile orders use of animals for traction purposes when possible; importation of automobiles virtually forbidden
Gandhi denies he is to "wage war" on Britain
$100,000,000 loss incurred by Bank of France as result of depreciation of British sterling to be covered by Government Treasury
Japan quits gold standard as new Cabinet takes office
Marshal Chang resigns as head of Chinese forces in Manchuria; is succeeded by Chang Tso-Hsiang
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigns Presidency of Government and Commandership of Army
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
BASEL
ROME
MOSCOW
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
SANTIAGO

All Nature

Wild Chrysanthemum
(Chrysanthemum Parthenium)

Where: Indigenous to Europe. Cultivated in America, it has escaped from gardens and is found growing wild throughout eastern North America.

Distinguishing features: An average height of 18 inches to two feet; stem frequently branching; flowers grouped in clusters, rays white and florets yellow, the single ray-flowers being much smaller than the common white daisies though closely resembling them; leaves bipinnately divided; plant a perennial.

The wild chrysanthemum, probably more commonly known as "feverfew," is a member of the charming genus of plants which includes the common or ox-eye daisy, the corn marigold, and mint geranium. It is one of the favorite autumn blooms, bushy, cheerful, and strong scented.

There are about 150 primitive species of chrysanthemums, mostly natives of the Old World, which have yielded themselves as major ornamental subjects to horticulture. Most of them are woody at the base, erect in growth and many branched, bearing flower heads in white, pink, red, yellow, and intermediate colors. By careful selection and breeding of the chrysanthemum (taken from the Greek meaning "golden flower") highly specialized show flowers have been grown, some of which take more than a year to grow. Propagation is generally by cuttings, though some of the outdoor races are grown from seeds as well as by division.

One thing the horticulturists have not been able to do with this genus of plants, is to impart to them a sweet scent, for beyond a more or less pungent fragrance they are destitute of sweet odor. Now and then exorbitant prices are paid in the flower market for some that have been treated with a few drops of perfume, but it is not of the flower itself.

Tradition and Japanese art and pottery tell us of blue flowered "mums," but if these ever existed they were certainly as carefully guarded secrets of Japanese monasteries as tradition says. Chrysanthemum growers have not yet been able to produce them.

Brevities

Florida Times-Union: It has got so now that almost any girl with a good job can get married.

Duluth News-Tribune: An observer says he knows now why Eugenie was forced to flee from Paris.

Des Moines Tribune-Capitol: Eventually the only way we will be able to drive on a main highway will be by appointment.

A Quotation for Today

THE block of granite which was an obstacle in the path of the weak becomes a stepping-stone in the path of the strong.—CARLYLE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"One on God's side is a majority" (Mrs. M. W.)—This is quoted from a speech by Wendell Phillips (American orator and reformer—1811-1884), delivered Nov. 1, 1859.

Quotation marks (Miss R. L. P., who asks if an expression such as, *I thought, "What shall I do next?"* should be written with or without the quotation marks) — Quotation marks are used to inclose the actual words, spoken or written, of a person. It is doubtful if one greatly bewildered and confused as to what course to pursue actually formulates words in thought which are genuinely quotable. It would be different if one phrased it, *I said to myself, "What shall I do next?"* Here the assumption is that the very words quoted were expressed audibly or inaudibly. It might be even better to rephrase it entirely, *I wondered what to do next.*

But, to return to the specific question: If the writer desires to draw particular attention to the word-form of a thought, he may use the quotation marks indicated in the inquiry. But this should be done rarely.

Did You Know That—

More than 5,000,000 pounds of cashew nuts were consumed in the United States last year?

Motor Vehicles in the United States in 1930 had a valuation of $5,460,716,620?

The Oxford and Cambridge Presses and the King's Printer are the only three publishers in England allowed to print the Bible?

Worth Knowing

THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR HAS INCREASED TO $1.47 ACCORDING TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Customer: "Is this dye fast?"
Draper: "As fast as the roses on your cheek, Madam."
Customer: "Well—would you mind showing me something else?"

The Upper

Little Bobby was traveling in a Pullman car for the first time. He awoke during the night.

"Do you know where you are?" asked his mother.

"Sure I do," answered the young traveler. "I'm in the top drawer."—*Illinois Central Magazine.*

Wrong Store

"We're making a special reduction on our 'B eliminators,'" said the radio shop clerk.

"I'm not interested in them," said the woman, "but what do you have for ants?"

The "American" Abroad

An American, traveling in the north of Scotland, arrived at Tain, and entered into conversation with a resident who assured him that Tain was a very historical place, inasmuch as it was one of the old royal burghs of Scotland.

"How interesting," said the tourist.

"Yes," replied the resident. "Its charter was granted by King David."

"You don't say," responded the visitor. "Was that the—er—gentleman who wrote the Psalms?"—*Tit-Bits.*

What They Say

Progress

"It is necessary to have one's mind always attuned to change."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Knowledge

"The increase of knowledge means little without a corresponding increase of conscience."—*Henry Ford.*

A Comparison

"Who can ever forget the sinking of the Lusitania? But to measure the slain in the World War you would have to sink a Lusitania every day for 70 years!"—*Professor Luccock of Yale.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

British in India

New Delhi, India

A TRAVELER, leaving Calcutta for this city, boarded a train at Howrah station one night, and found himself in a compartment with sleeping accommodation for five, but already occupied by eight other travelers, all of whom were Indians. The five berths available were already occupied, the three lower ones being shared by two men each.

Noticing that his advent was not particularly welcome to the others, the traveler apologized for troubling them, and explained that he had entered their compartment as a last resource when he had been unable to find a berth of the class for which he held a ticket anywhere else on the train. He then endeavored to make himself comfortable by sitting on his own luggage, and resolved to make another effort to find a berth elsewhere at the first stop.

But there was a place for him right where he was! After an animated discussion in undertones, one of the Indians with a working knowledge of English came forward and said his friend would vacate his upper berth and "double-up" with him, in order that the European might have a berth to himself. And they would accept no refusals.

Their kindness did not end there, for throughout the journey the traveler received many manifestations of it in offers of food and fruit, and even blankets should he need them.

Curious to discover the reason for this changed attitude on their part, the traveler later questioned his newfound friends about it.

"Because you nice. Because you apologize for trouble," came the answer.

Hidden Word Puzzle

I am a word of 6 letters.
Without 5 and 6 I am a scheme.
Without 1 and 6 I am a path.
Without 6 I am a tool.
Without 1, 2, and 5 I am an insect.
My home is in the sky.
What is my name?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Soups Puzzle:
Tomato, potato, vegetable, pea bean, chicken.

Tunk and Tollywamp

WELL! DO YOU THINK YOU ARE A COUPLE OF ROBINS?
WE STARTED OUT TO SEE THE WORLD AND HERE WE ARE!
NEXT MORNING FINDS THEM ASLEEP HIGH UP IN A CROW'S NEST.
COME INTO MY HOUSE AND TELL ME ALL ABOUT IT.

[To Be Continued Next Wednesday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Where Will France Lead?

THE claim of France to leadership among the nations of Europe is today a central topic of affirmation and debate. In this connection the thoughtful observer must sometimes be driven to question how successfully France will survive her own prominence at so critical a period in the world's history, and how far she will be able to substantiate her present claim.

It should be clear that a declaration of power, particularly one based on financial ascendancy, is of itself of doubtful value to the claimant or to the world at large. What is the nature of the power claimed? For what ends will it be used? These are the essential questions. Power offers enormously enlarged opportunities. The nation which is its possessor may at any moment be called upon to prove whether it possesses also the wisdom and courage to make use of the responsibility correspondingly thrust upon it.

There are signs that France today is being sobered by this thought. France seems genuinely desirous of a rapprochement with Germany, and willing, in a cautious and conservative way, to use its wealth in the cause of general stability.

But on the question of disarmament France appears to make little headway, so that it is not clear at the moment whether or not her rise to a dominant position on the Continent will prove a blessing to the world at large. France cannot evade the responsibility of her power at the coming Disarmament Conference. There she will either use it to prolong world unrest and fear, or to abate these by the substitution of confidence and reason for distrust and brute force. The reality of her claim to leadership must largely be gauged by her attitude at this conference.

A France whose policy is dictated by fear will never be a leader, however stored her coffers may be with gold. Fear does not make leaders either of men or nations. But if France will set aside her fears and become as courageous in the cause of peace as history proclaims she has been in that of war, she may yet, at a critical moment in the world's history, assume true leadership in a distracted world.

A Moratorium on Shipbuilding

AN ACCORD between the several maritime powers to limit commercial shipbuilding appears probable as a result of the move initiated by shipping interests in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. Despite an annual shrinkage in virtually all classes of traffic except tourist on the transatlantic route for a number of years, the several nations prominent in the trade have continued to place orders for bigger, faster, more sumptuously appointed vessels, with the result that the present actual traffic is less than half of the potential capacity of the fifty or more transatlantic vessels.

Obsolete vessels must, of course, be replaced by more modern and more economically operated ships, but one of the difficulties confronting the Transatlantic Passenger Conference has been the fact that, with the increment of new vessels, there have been very few retirements of older ships.

The North Atlantic route is, in short, heavily overtonnaged. Vessels, even before the present business retrenchment, were operating at less than 50 per cent capacity, with the exception of a few peak months of the year. Special cruises and other devices were introduced in an effort to recoup the losses incurred by many ships in their transatlantic sailings.

Reduced rates have not been effective in filling the vessels, nor is it likely that further steps in this direction would serve that end. The introduction of cabin and tourist classes has drawn from first and second class consistently, resulting in smaller revenues but no diminution of overhead costs to the carriers. Despite present conditions, several large superliners are in course of construction, and it is to avert any further orgy of needless shipbuilding that the several nations are endeavoring, through the operating companies, to induce a moratorium on new construction until the pace can, in part, catch up with capacity.

To Honor a Lover of Trees

THE American Tree Association is sponsoring a movement to plant 10,000,000 trees as memorials to George Washington, to be dedicated during the Washington Bicentennial in 1932. None can deny that it is a splendid ambition, though in one sense Washington needs no memorials.

"I require no guard," he himself declared on the occasion of his inauguration in 1789, "but the affections of the people," and that manifesto still stands. No symbols are required to testify to the stature of George Washington. Rather is it incumbent upon modern Americans to fashion in their thoughts, as John W. Daniel once said, "a pedestal broad enough to bear the towering figure, whose greatness is diminished by nothing but the perfection of its proportions."

But there is an idea which transcends the mere thought of memorials in the proposal to plant millions of trees in Washington's name. The "father of his country" was essentially a builder. It was one of his precepts that each generation should hand down to posterity something enduring as a token of gratitude for the benefits accruing from generations that have gone before.

Viewed in this light, the idea of populating the millions of idle or denuded forest acres now existing in the United States with the soaring trunks and shade-giving arms of trees—trees which shall contribute to the comfort, welfare and economic security of coming generations as well as to the beauty and utility of the land—presents something inspiring as well as eminently fitting in the way of memorials.

It is conceivable that George Washington might pass, with little show of interest, monoliths of marble and statues of stone or bronze erected to his memory, even though their presence spoke of the esteem of a nation. But that he might remain untouched in the presence of 10,000,000 growing trees is unthinkable by those who have familiarized themselves with his character and career.

In the garden at Mount Vernon are a number of trees planted by the United States' most famous country gentleman, and one may find numerous references to Washington's personal interest in them. The first President, these records indicate, was a lover of trees throughout his lifetime. The manner in which the American Tree Association would honor his memory, therefore, seems particularly apt.

A Lesson From Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA'S default on December salary payments to the city employees raises the pressing question of the soundness of municipal finance in the United States generally. The city's embarrassment, though only temporary, does not stand by itself. There are others, with Chicago perhaps the most spectacular, though there a special situation prevails as the result of certain taxpayers' fight against reassessment. In general the troubles boil down to extraordinary increases in municipal expenditures in the last ten years which have been met only in part by taxation. Debts have been accumulated at a rapid pace.

The contrast with the Federal Government is rather startling. While local debts have been going up, federal debts have been going down. Retirements have proceeded not only in virtue of a statutory sinking fund, but out of handsome surpluses between government receipts and government expenditures. Up to the end of the 1930 fiscal year, when the effects of the business decline began to be felt, the Federal Government behaved like the wise husbandman.

The comparative figures, as supplied by the National Industrial Conference Board, are illuminating. Total public debt of the Federal Government in 1922 was about $23,000,000,000, and of the state and local governments $7,000,000,000. In 1928 the total federal debt had fallen to about $17,500,000,000, while the state and local debts had increased to $12,600,000,000.

The increase in the local debts has become doubly onerous in view of the increased buying power of the dollar over the last two years. Debt service requirements are fixed charges, but with the dollar more valuable the burden on the taxpayers to pay the city bondholders has increased. There is no compensation on the receipts side of the municipal accounts. Like the Federal Government this time, the local governments are faced with falling revenues.

This latter factor is given as the explanation of Philadelphia's embarrassment. But this has its roots farther back than the business stringency. Philadelphia and other cities' records have induced a mistrust of municipal bonds in general. Yet, in spite of the extraordinary increase in municipal expenditures in the last ten years, most cities should continue to collect without great difficulty sufficient taxes to balance their budgets and to meet their heavy debt services, though the times certainly call for the paring of all unnecessary and unproductive expenditures as the first step in the return to sound finance.

Revolution in Toyland

And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.

SO SANG Eugene Field. And such a fate soon may befall the vast armies of toy soldiers in playland. Though Little Boy Blue in Eugene Field's poem undoubtedly loved his toy soldier, the same thing cannot be said of the modern child. Not only is he indifferent to the soldier's courageous little figure, but he dislikes as well many other toys grown-ups have fondly believed to be childhood's heritages. In short, there is a revolution in Toyland.

For some time trouble has been brewing. Various institutions have attempted to find the underlying cause of the modern child's discontent with his playthings. Two universities, a large city college and a private school cooperated with a department store in a year's survey. Other colleges and nursery schools have contributed the results of research work, and to avoid the accusation of overacademic approach, parents were asked to observe their children's play habits. Some 30,000 queries were put to parents in 200 homes scattered in all kinds of neighborhoods throughout New York City.

Sifting the research material to its simplest form, the matter of the child and his toys is, after all, the very essence of brevity and simplicity: Children like toys that are known as developmental toys, those that give them the opportunity to make or do something; children like toys suited to their age and interests. But to be more specific, upon the child's whitelist are large, plain blocks, fat crayons, vivid paints, huge blanks of paper and easels, sandboxes, sturdy, ever-fast complexioned dolls with clothes that button, doll carriages, well-constructed housekeeping articles in miniature, hammer and nails, and puzzles and puzzle games. As for the elaborate mechanical toys, Junior doesn't want to be bothered with them; let Dad have them.

What is strikingly apparent about this revolution in Toyland and the consequent research is that children are claiming a right which was slowly being taken from them, and one which many grown-ups seem unknowingly to have lost—the right, not to be amused, but to amuse themselves. One other fact is also clear: peace among nations will be more strongly assured when parents realize that it is tools, not tanks, that children want in toys.

British Tariffs

NATIONS which long ago adopted the system of protection are hardly qualified to reproach Great Britain for following their example. And it is plain that the imperative need to balance her trade gives Britain special grounds for her action. But it is regarded as unfortunate at a moment when it is recognized, especially in Europe, that the freer circulation of goods is one of the conditions of the solution of the world economic problem, that the last of the great free trade countries should begin to build tariff walls.

Some observers hope that this departure from British tradition will provoke a general conference to examine the international consequences of tariffs with a view to their reduction all round. As in the case of every American and European tariff, the British attempt to restrict importations has been met by menaces of reprisals. France, for example, has placed a surtax of 15 per cent on British coal. About this the Daily Herald remarks: "How shall we profit by opening a few new factories if we are obliged to close coal pits?"

It is possible Great Britain is so situated that the application of tariffs may produce more harm than good. Certainly the Hawley-Smoot Act has not proved an unmixed blessing to the United States. Preference for the Empire is, in itself, an idea that may be commended; and if it were practicable for Great Britain to purchase chiefly from its Dominions, a campaign on their behalf would be quite comprehensible. But it is well known that for four days in the week the British nation depends on food from abroad. Three days out of the four the foodstuffs come, not from the colonies, but from European countries, such as France, Holland and Denmark. Will it be possible, Europe is asking, to replace these necessaries which come from foreign countries by necessaries from the Dominions? And if not, will not tariffs add to the cost of living in England?

Germany is perturbed; it sees in the world's mounting tariffs a cumulative barrier to its trade. Less than ever will Germany be able to produce that excess of exports over imports which is required if it is to pay its way and pay its debts. The Scandinavian countries are likewise alarmed. France, though realizing that it cannot complain because England does precisely what it is doing, does not relish the situation. "A good accord," says one political journal, "is worth much more than a tariff fight in which both adversaries will enfeeble each other."

Apart from the merits or faults of the theory of protection, the possible outcome of its practice by a country which has hitherto thrown its influence on the side of free trade and which stands in a peculiar position in relation to the continent of Europe, to its Dominions, and to America, raises questions which demand the most careful study.

A Considerate Radio Announcer

WHEN Radio Station WOR puts its news flashes on the air at 10:45 each evening, the announcer prefaces the bulletins with a courteous reminder to his listeners that the time has arrived to turn down the volume of their receiving sets in order that they may not disturb their neighbors.

Probably an incalculable amount of good is being done by these announcements in the way of increasing good will among dwellers in thickly settled areas. For it is likely that comparatively few persons would intentionally disturb the peace. They value too highly themselves the quiet that is so much to be desired when their own bedtimes approach. People who annoy their neighbors by running the radio too loud are, we like to think, generally thoughtless rather than malicious.

Many persons enjoy keeping up a cheerful noise of one sort or another, and the radio is a mechanical provider of din for the insensitive. However, a hint now and then in the form of a good-humored telephone call, a mild note, or even a well-considered personal request, will sometimes work wonders in helping the careless to be more considerate.

Many a loudspeaker must have been modulated in response to Station WOR'S gentle reminder. Other stations might well pass along the same hint when 11 o'clock approaches.

Editorial Notes

Living Christmas trees are becoming more popular in many communities, according to the United States Forest Service. The perennial Christmas tree, besides saving the expense of a new tree every year, lessens injury to forest growth by promiscuous and destructive cutting.

And then there is another bread line that should not be forgotten at this time of year when snow usually covers the ground. The sparrows and other birds perched on the fence or telephone wires need sustenance also.

No doubt many editors of fiction, looking over the manuscripts they receive, are inclined to question the saying that "fact is stranger than fiction."

A news dispatch says that Bast, the sacred cat of the Egyptians, was called "Miu"—not a far cry from the back-fence version of "Meow!"

A German Onlooker's Diary

By DR. ERNST JÄCKH

DURING recent weeks and months I have talked with all the leading statesmen of the five principal powers—with Mr. Hoover, as well as with Chancellor Bruening, Premier Laval, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Mussolini. My impression from these talks is surprising and at the same time satisfactory. It is this: All these statesmen think along the same lines, have the same desires and the same goals, and wish to follow the same paths. I have the impression that if these statesmen and perhaps a few other men were themselves able to decide as to future policies for Europe and for the world, all problems could be speedily solved. It is the first time that we can speak of a common and coöperative work; of "teamwork"!

* * *

For the first time in history there is a sort of "world plan," not only a house plan, a city plan, or a state plan, but a world plan. Since the World War, which became the first common experience of most of mankind, there has been a world history which means world problems and world solutions; world disarmament, world court, world economic conferences, world bank, a world trade slump. New words and new facts! And for the first time a world responsibility also is recognized and desired by the leading statesmen of all peoples. But the peoples standing back of the statesmen still do not recognize these facts with the same clarity and with the same unanimity. And the statesmen are dependent on these peoples, on public opinion, on elections and on the results of elections, on parliaments and on congresses.

And this "democracy" is not always enlightened, is not always farseeing. Sometimes it is selfish and divided into party groups and interests. Therefore the statesmen are held up on their way to reach the common goal. Thus they are retarded by the masses whom they must first of all educate, convince and lead. "Prisoners of democracy"—I would like to call these statesmen. They must first of all free their democracies from ignorance, from prejudgments, from misunderstandings, in order that they themselves may be free to lead along these paths. But all these statesmen have something of this leadership in themselves: Bruening, Laval, MacDonald, Mussolini, Hoover and others.

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Back of these men, however, are varying mentalities of the peoples. I have previously made clear in The Christian Science Monitor the differences between the French and the German mentalities by comparing them to two buildings, both of which were erected in the same international Gothic style, but with certain variations: Notre Dame in Paris and the Cathedral of Cologne, but opposite Notre Dame in Paris there is a statue. It is that of Charlemagne. And in the neighborhood of the Cathedral of Cologne is another statue: also that of Charlemagne. The same Emperor, who at one time ruled over the same Empire of France and Germany. That same Emperor is still today a national hero in France, as well as in Germany. Can this not be regarded as a symbol that France and Germany may find the way to one another?

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The frankness and honesty of Laval is just as undoubted as that of Bruening. The two have found a way: no longer polemics and demands, no longer Utopias and ideals, not even a Briand-Stresemann Pan-Europe, but a completely sober, practical coöperation in economic questions. No longer only "understanding" or "treaties," but practical coöperation in order that personal contact and mutual confidence may arise and grow up, for behind all economic and political questions the mental attitude is decisive: trust or distrust.

If France and Germany can find one another, all problems in Europe will be simpler to solve. Every German problem is a European problem because Germany is the heart of Europe—the heart which is connected with all the other organs of the European body politic. But every European problem is also a French problem, because France is allied with all the larger European nations which surround Germany. For that reason all European problems, directly or indirectly, become Franco-German questions. That is what Lord Robert Cecil meant when he said that 75 per cent of all world disturbances arise from Franco-German relations. Bruening and Laval are on a new path and, as I believe, upon the right path, which promises hope and success.

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All European statesmen are glad of this. That, too, is something new. Neither MacDonald nor Mussolini is suspicious or jealous. Bruening has been able to hear from Mussolini as well as from MacDonald: "Do not count upon any Italian or British support against France. Germany and France must find the way to one another and we will do everything in order to make this way easier and nothing to make it more difficult. We need a Franco-German peace, a European peace, a world peace." That is nothing new for Bruening, but a confirmation of his own conviction and a strengthening of his own will. All statesmen have said this to him in such an open and frank fashion, because they all sense and cherish his unusual honesty and openness and rely upon it. The same is true in regard to American statesmen who recognize and prize this synthesis of thinking and acting which Bruening embodies.

Notes From Rome

Change At Work in City

ROME is changing rapidly. Even those who live here notice the growth of the city. So many are the changes that are made from year to year that even recently published guidebooks are not of much use to visitors. Those who have not seen this city for ten years will be amazed to find so many new quarters built beyond the old walls in recent years. Henceforth tourists should not restrict their sight-seeing to old monuments and ruins, but should also visit the new Rome with its modern quarters and fine buildings. The new town-planning scheme of the city will, of course, take many years to complete, but a start has already been made, and good progress is already noticeable. The most remarkable change during 1931 has been the opening up of the wonderful series of ruins extending from the Foro Traiano to Via Cavour. It is one of the most beautiful sights in the world.

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Bus and Tram Fares Dearer

The recent decision of the local authorities to alter once again the system of payment for the bus and tram journeys has come as an unwelcome surprise to many. It had been hoped that after the change in the system of city communications enforced in December, 1929, no new alterations would be made for a long time. About a year ago, in conformity with the Government's campaign for an all-round reduction in prices, fares on the bus and tram lines were slightly reduced, and it was believed that fares would again be lowered in the near future. Contrary to expectation, the new reform has resulted in making traveling costs dearer than before. By the old system, one could take an "orario"—that is, a ticket valid for an hour—and travel on as many buses and trams as desired for the sum of one lira. Now the "orario" ticket has been abolished. Nor can one travel any more on two buses or trams with one ticket. The municipal authorities have now adopted the English system of payment by distance. In spite of all these changes the cost of traveling in Rome remains comparatively cheap, although the Romans think otherwise.

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Donatello Works Found

A discovery of first-rate importance has been made in Florence, where two marble bas-reliefs by the great fifteenth-century sculptor, Donatello, have been found in the possession of a Florentine antique dealer, who was about to export them to the United States. They have been sequestrated by the police and an investigation opened to trace how they came in the antiquarian's possession. The panels were executed about the year 1400. Signor Giuseppe Fiocco, professor of the history of art at the University of Padua, called upon to examine the masterpieces, declared them to be genuine antiques and the work of Donatello.

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Roman Chariot Unearthed

Still more important is the discovery made at Pompeii, where a magnificent racing chariot of the Imperial period—the first actual example of the Roman vehicle which has been found—has been unearthed in the House of Menander, the same house where the valuable specimens of household plate were found last winter. The chariot, which is stated to be in a good state of preservation, is nearly six feet long. The discovery was made by Professor Majuri, who is in charge of the excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum. He first found a wheel and went on digging until he unearthed the entire chariot. The find is of great archæological interest, for although a precise idea of the Roman vehicle was to be had from mural decorations at Pompeii and elsewhere, this is the only original Roman chariot extant. Further excavations are being carried on with care in the House of Menander, and other important finds are expected to be made. The chariot will be placed in the Neapolitan museum.

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Water Works For Ravenna

Fifteen centuries ago the Roman aqueduct supplying Ravenna with water fell into disuse as a result of the neglect and destruction accompanying the barbarian invasions of Italy. Since then Ravenna, famous for its historic traditions and great works of art, and still one of the leading towns on the Adriatic coast, has had to rely on the rainfall and on the inadequate wells for its water. The need of supplying this city with water had long been felt, plans had been discussed over a period of thirty years and more, but nothing had been achieved. With the advent of the Fascist Government the matter was taken in hand and a few weeks ago the new water works were opened by Signor Mussolini, thus completing a whole series of drainage, embanking, land reclamation, harbor and other public works carried out in the district, which have transformed the conditions and increased the prosperity of the city and its surroundings.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

All Dry—for Future History

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the current issue of the Cosmopolitan Magazine appears an article by our old friend George Ade, entitled "Not Wet—Not Dry—Just History." Mr. Ade, with a keen and ruthless pen, has drawn a picture of the old-time saloon.

My childhood and early years of womanhood were spent in the central business district of Philadelphia. My father had the fixed idea a man should live close to his business. Across the street on a prominent corner stood one of those saloons Mr. Ade so graphically describes. On Saturday nights especially it was a problem not to see some of the scenes enacted in the saloon and outside. My father and various of our neighbors were members of a large Protestant church in that section of the city, and regularly about once a year they circulated and had signed by various citizens of the neighborhood what was called a "remonstrance" against this particular saloon and one or two others not so very far distant. It did mean strict parental discipline and courage to keep the young people of the section engaged in Christian Endeavor work and Sunday school work—to offset the evil influences which abounded in the vicinity due to the atmosphere of the saloons.

Now for the other side of the picture—today—with prohibition. I have a brother who is the father of three children. Not long ago at a family dinner party the subject of the old-time saloon, with its attendant train of horrors, sordid tragedies and what have you, was brought up for discussion. On the way home my brother's eldest girl of about twelve years of age asked, "Daddy, what was a saloon that you and Grandad and the folks were talking about?" Needless to say, in reporting the conversation, my brother said he was able to thank God his children did not know and had never to know and combat against the picture he himself had witnessed in his early years.

Haddonfield, N. J. (MRS.) ESTHER M. GERARD.

There Is Work to Be Done

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is said in these days of lack of employment, but what does it mean? The significance is that the old job is not available, but has this rendered the man himself useless? May we not look at present conditions from another angle? Is not the present comparatively stagnant business situation because men are not active, rather than because men cannot be active as a result of conditions over which they have no control?

This is a period of great opportunity for the man who will not turn back and admit defeat, and who measures his personal security by his desire to give service, who recognizes that his source of income is not boss or bank, but within himself, within his inherent capabilities.

Trade and the circulation of currency are the admitted economic needs of the world today. The man who turns from salary to service for the reward of his efforts was never more needed. He will prosper now, and rise with the tide of better times. R. C. VAN DER VOORT.

Toronto, Ont.